

D 9944 (c)

INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9944-10
Date 2.8.40
HEADQUARTERS

Misc. 57/40 C.1. CRIME BRANCH
Transferred from Pootoo Rd., Misc. 122/40. AUGUST 1st, 40.
9.

Received Shan Ken Ko, number 670, dated
30.7.40 relating to the sentence imposed by Court
Martial upon the following four prisoners who were
handed over to the Japanese Gendarmerie on 9.5.40.
1st accused: Wong Tsung Ming (王正明) Death Penalty.
2nd accused: Lieu Tuh Yoong (刘德锦) 5 years' impt.
3rd accused: Tseu Hung Loong (周恒隆) Death Penalty.
5th accused: Tsang Sai Yih (张之益) 5 years' impt.

This Court Martial was held on 27.7.40.

The 1st accused (Wong Tsung Ming) and 3rd
accused (Tseu Hung Loong) were concerned in cases
of political assassinations re the following cases
which occurred in the International Settlement:-

- 1) F.I.R. 1687/38 Singa. ATTEMPTED MURDER of Lieu Kyi An
(刘课安) and Lieu Ong Poh (刘安福) officials of the
Salt Gabelle of the Reformed Government.
- 2) F.I.R. 2511/38 Central. ATTEMPTED MURDER of Zau Shih
Chuen (邵式军) Director-General, Consolidated Tax
Bureau of the Reformed Government.
- 3) F.I.R. 309/39 B'Well. MURDER of Tseu Chi Daung
(周纪堂) Chief Tax Official i/c Jess Paper Tax
Bureau of the Reformed Government.
- 4) F.I.R. 418/39 B'Well. MURDER of Marquis Li Koh Jih
(李用杰), Official i/c Ministry of Communication

9/2.

of the Reformed Government.

- 5) F.I.R. 774/40 Louza, MURDER of Loh Yue Ding (洛雨亭)
Captain of 7th Division of the Peace and Reconstruction
Army of the Reformed Government.

Also concerned in assassinations committed in
the French Concession and O.O.L. : -

- 1) MURDER of Kung Zou Pao (可久壽堂) Detective Sub-
Inspector, Shanghai City Government Police Bureau,
off Connaught Road, O.O.L. (1.2.39).
- 2) MURDER of Sze Siau Hsi To (色小孝子) alias S Ching
Yuen (施進源) Yah S Loong off Ferry Road, O.O.L.
- 3) MURDER of Pan Zung Tung (潘永順) Official i/c
Shipping Administration of the Reformed Government
during May 1939 on Boulevard de Montigny, French
Concession.

The 2nd accused (Lieu Tuh Yoong) and 5th
accused (Tsang Sai Yih) only concerned in cases of
extortion for which no F.I.R.s have been entered.

Diaries have been forwarded to Stations
respecting Death Penalty decision re cases of political
assassinations suggesting that this decision be register-
ed as a conviction.

RECEIVED BY
THE MINISTRY
DATE 2/8/40

[Signature]
S. P. S.
Officer i/c H.Q. S.S. (S.P.)

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section I, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date May 14, 40.

Subject C.I. Misc.57/40 and Pootoo Road Misc.122/40 - Arrest of Wong Tseng Ming, et al - murder. (China Youth Anti-Japanese & Traitor Elimination Iron Blood Army).

Made by D.S.I. Logan. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

With reference to files C.I. Misc.57/40 and Pootoo Road Misc.122/40 on the subject of the arrest of Wong Tseng Ming (王正明) et al on charges of murder and extortion, Wong Tseng Ming and Tseu Heng Loong (周恆龍) were removed from Central Station cells to S.I. and questioned at length regarding the organization known as the "China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitor Elimination Iron Blood Army" a pro-Chungking organ operating in the Settlement and suburbs of Shanghai whose object is the assassination of pro-Wong Ching Wei and pro-Japanese elements.

These persons, though admitting that they were section chiefs of the organization and having been concerned in cases of murder and extortion, denied having an intimate knowledge of the internal composition of the body. Statements made by these two persons are attached hereto.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Commr. of Police
Sir:

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

F.L. (Lime)
You have
copies of report
& statements
I think!

R.S.I.

DC (601)



RE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Tseu Heng Loong (周恆龍), alias Tseu Ma Bi,
D.S.I. Logan
native of Kompo, taken by me Clerk Loh Wei Kong,
Police
at Headquarters, on the May 7, 1940, and interpreted by _____

My name is Tseu Heng Loong, alias Tseu Ma Bi, age 47, native of Kompo, m/unemployed, residing in a hut (unnumbered) on Brenan Road, O.O.L.

Before the outbreak of the local hostilities, I was a fish hawker at Zikawei and through that business I was able to maintain the living of my family, which consisted of my wife and two children. In October, 1937, I was enlisted as a coolie to transport ammunition by the 4th Regiment, 52nd Brigade, 88 Division, which was fighting in the Shanghai Area. I worked in this capacity for a period of about 2½ month with a pay of \$1.00 per day. Following the withdrawal of the Chinese forces, I went to Zao Ka Doo where I traded as a vegetable hawker.

In April, 1939, while I was still a vegetable hawker, I met Zoen Yu Foong (單有風) (1st. accused) at Zao Ka Doo, with whom I have been acquainted for about six years. Zoen was formerly a worker in a certain cotton mill, the address of which I do not know. On that occasion he told me that he was connected with the "China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitor Elimination Iron Blood Army" and advised me to join the organization. He stated that the object of the Army was to deal with traitors. I agreed and submitted to him two copies of my photograph. About ten days later I signed a form and joined the body. However, Zoen Yu Foong did not tell me the address of the organization, but communicated with me by letter addressed to my hut. I used to meet him in the Dah Chung Hwa Lodging House

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
 native of _____ taken by me _____
 at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

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(大 中 街), in the French Concession (name of road unknown)
 in the vicinity of the Nanking Theatre.

The China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors' Elimination Iron Blood Army was operating in the suburbs of Shanghai, moving from time to time, in order to avoid detection of its activities by traitors. The commander was one Yang Heng Yee (楊 恆 義), but I had never met him. The Shanghai Branch of the Army was in charge of Zoen Yu Foong alias Wong Tseng Ming. (王 正 明) It consisted of three groups. I was appointed chief of the 3rd group; the other two groups are unknown to me. In my group were fifteen members who were located at Liuho until my arrest. Among those people were the following :-

- (1) Zung Kyng Hsiang (陳 金 香), 23, Funing.
- (2) Wei Tai Ts (韋 泰 芝), 35, Funing.
- (3) Zung Ming Dau (鄭 明 道), 41, Kompo.
- (4) Siao Zang Tseng (蕭 長 珍), 39, Kompo.
- (5) Siao Tuh Piao (蕭 德 標), 30, Kompo.
- (6) Woo Nyoh Kwei (吳 玉 桂), 36, Kompo.
- (7) Tsu Ling Hai (朱 林 海), 32, Kompo.

Those members ~~were~~ were each paid \$30.00 per month, the money being handed over to me by Zoen Yu Foong on the 8th day of every month. I was not given any work until sometime in February, 1940, when Zoen Yu Foong instructed me to meet him at Fah Hwa Village. I met Zoen at a hut in the Fah Hwa Village, where he told me that the assassination of a

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
Native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

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traitor would be carried out and instructed me to procure the assassins. I went to Liuho on the same day and on the following day brought to Shanghai three of my men named Zung Kyng Hsiang (陳金香), Siao Zang Tseng (蕭大珍) and Siao Tuh Piao (蕭德標), with three Mauser and one pistol (make unknown). Under the command of Zoen Yu Foong, we proceeded to Room 228, Central Hotel, 545 Canton Road, and assassinated Loh Yu Ding who was connected with the peace and National Salvation Army sponsored by the Wang Ching Wei clique. The assassination was carried out by Siao Zang Tseng and Siao Tuh Piao, while I took up observation on the ground floor of the hotel.

Sometime in March, 1940, I was instructed by Zoen Yu Foong to assassinate one Sze Tsing Yuan (施進源) alias Sze Siao Shi Tse (施小喜) for his having connections with the Special Service Section of the Japanese Military in the Western District. Zoen did not attend the scene of assassination. I proceeded to the Yah Sze Loong, off Ferry Road, O.O.L. with Zung Kyng Hsiang, Siao Zang Tseng, Siao Tuh Piao and Chu Ling Hai carrying four Mauser pistols. Several shots were fired by Chu Ling Hai at Sze Tsing Yuan after which we decamped.

The assassins came from Liuho through my arrangements. The Mauser pistols were carried by Zung Kyng Hsiang, Siao Zang Tseng, and Siao Tuh Piao, who returned to Liuho with the pistols after the assassination.

Signed: Tseu Heng Loong

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wong Tseng Ming (王正明)
native of Chinkiang (鎮江) taken by me D.S.I. Logan
at Police Hdqrs. on the 3-5-40 and interpreted by Clerk Loh Wei Kong

My name is Wong Tseng Ming alias Zoen Yu Foong (卓有風), aged 29, native of Chinkiang, residing at 489 Rue Brenier de Montmorand. Prior to the outbreak of the local hostilities in August, 1937, I was employed in the Far East Saw Mill, Chow Ka Jao, Western Chapei, in which concern I operated for a period of eight years.

After the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from the Shanghai area, an organization entitled the "Traitors' Elimination Group" (锄奸团) was formed under the auspices of one LI TSOO SUNG (李述琮), who was in charge of the Special Services, appointed by the Chinese Military Commission of the National Government. I joined the organization through recommendation of Sung Feng Kiang (孫鳳崗), who was the chief of the Execution Section of the "Traitors' Elimination Group". I participated in the murder of LIEU KYI AN (劉諱安) and LIEU ONG FOH (劉鴻福). (F.I.R. 1687/38 Sinza).

Following the dissolution of the "Traitors' Elimination Group" in July, 1938, I joined the "China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitor Elimination Iron Blood Army" through the recommendation of Sung Feng Kiang. Tsang Ching Loo (張勁虛), a female, was the commander of the Army in question, while Sung Feng Kiang was the chief of the Special Service Corps of the Army. The office was established at Rue Chapsal, No. unknown and a branch at Loong Kung Lodging House, Rue Kraetzer. I was the chief of a Special Service Group under the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of
native of taken by me
at on the and interpreted by

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command of Sung Feng Kiang. Tsang and Sung later surrendered to the Wang Ching Wei clique, but I refused to follow their example despite the advice of Sung Feng Kiang.

After the surrender of Tsang Ching Loo (張勁虛) and Sung Feng Kiang to the Wang Ching Wei Clique, I remained in my post as chief of a special service group of the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitor Elimination Iron Blood Army, which was then under the command of YANG HENG YEE (楊恆義). This army functions in the suburbs of Shanghai with secret rendezvous at Liuho, Quinsan and Western suburbs of Shanghai (exact addresses, I do not know). I was appointed to take charge of affairs of the army in Shanghai, with my home address, 489 Rue Brenier de Montmorand, as a secret rendezvous. Under my command were fourteen members whose names are as follows :-

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| (1) Tseu Heng Lung | (周恒龍) alias Tseu Ma Bi
(周麻皮), 47, Kompo, (arrested) |
| (2) Zung Kyng Hsiang | (陳金香), 23, Funing |
| (3) Wei Tai Ts | (韋泰芝), 35, Funing |
| (4) Zung Ming Dau | (鄭明道), 41, Kompo |
| (5) Hsu Zang Fu | (許長富), 40, Kompo |
| (6) Siao Zang Tseng | (蕭長珍), 39, Kompo |
| (7) Kao Tsoh Sai | (高竹山), 34, Kompo |
| (8) Li Zang Lien | (李長連), 30, Kompo |
| (9) Siau Tuh Piao | (蕭德標), 30, Kompo |
| (10) Tsu Ling Hai | (朱林海), 32, Kompo |

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
 native of _____ taken by me _____
 at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

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- (11) Woo Nyoh Kwei (吳玉桂), 36, Kompo
- (12) Koh Siu Sai (郭香山), 24, Kompo
- (13) Wong Yu Woo (王玉和), 30, Shinghwa
- (14) Lieu Kung Ning (劉仁銀), 35 Kompo.

When I was in charge of the Shanghai Office of the Army, two cases of assassination were committed. The first case occurred on February 19, 1940 when one LOH YU DING (陸雨亭) alias LOH TSANG BING (陸章平) alias LOH YU LING (陸士林) was assassinated in Room 228, Central Hotel, 545 Canton Road. Loh was found to have assisted in the organization of the Peace and National Salvation Army sponsored by the Wang Ching Wei clique, whereupon I instructed the following persons to execute him :-

- (1) Tseu Heng Loong (周恒龍)
- (2) Zung Kyng Hsiang (陳金香)
- (3) Siao Zang Tseng (蕭長芹)
- (4) Siao Tuh Piao (蕭德標).

On March 26, 1940, one named SZE TSING YUAN (施進源) alias SZE SIAO SHI TSE (施小喜子) was assassinated at Yah Tsz Loong, off Ferry Road, O.O.L., because he had connections with the Special Service Section of the Japanese Military in the Western District and was responsible for collecting information on the activities of the Army, as well as on the movements of anti-Wang Ching Wei elements. On the second occasion, Tseu Heng Lung, Zung Kyng Hsiang, Siao Zang Tseng, Siao Tuh Piao and Chu

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of
native of taken by me
at on the and interpreted by

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Ling Hui participated in the assassination on my instructions. It is the object of the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitor Elimination Iron Blood Army to deal with the Chinese traitors, especially those working for the Wang Ching Wei clique and Japanese authorities.

R. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIME REGISTER
No. S. B. D. 122/40
Date May 9, 1940

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc. 122/40 P.R.

Headquarters Division.
Crime Branch Police Station.

C.I. Misc. 57/40.

May 9, 1940

Diary Number: 8.

Nature of Offence:--

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

In accordance with the instructions of the P.C. (Crime) the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th accused, namely Wong Tsung Ming (王聰明) alias Zee Yue Fong (張有風), Lieu Tuh Yoong (劉德榮), Tseu Hoong Loong (周恒隆), alias Tseu Ho Bee (周海波), and Tsang Sai Yih (張世益), were handed over to the Japanese Gendarmerie at 11 a.m. 9.5.40 against a receipt endorsed by Lieut. Tohita.

[Signature]
Officer in Charge S.B. (S.I.)

[Signature]
D. S. 325.

Special Branch

9944
S. S. 44

Headquarters
Crime Branch

C.I. Misc. 57/40

4.5.40

Transferred from - 'Hd. Mis. 122/40 Postor Rd.

7

Received Chan Ken Ko, No. 363 on 4/5/40 from
the Japanese Gendarmerie a request that the 5th accused
(Chang Sen Yih) should be handed over to them, together
with the other^s accused.

[Signature]

Pl. in 5th. 2. 10

"B"
Disc. 122/40 (P.R.) Pootoo Road
May 1st,

40.

6.

On the 27.4.40, Shan Yen Ko, No. 342, dated 26.4.40, was received at Crime Branch Headquarters, C.I., requesting the handing over of the 1st accused Wong Tsung Ming, (王正明) alias Zee Yue Wong (譚有鳳), 2nd accused Lieu Tuh Yoong (刘述统) and 3rd accused Tseu Hoong Loong (周恒隆) alias Tseu Mo Bee (周麻皮) to the Japanese Gendarmerie.

At 9.30 a.m. 1.5.40, D.I. Glover, D.S.I. Wu Chen Mo, C.D.S. 47, C.D.C. 266 and the undersigned interrogated the accused Loo Tsung Hung (羅正洪), arrested and detained in the Police Hospital in connection with the assassination of Supt. Tan Shao Liang (譚紹良), F.I.R. 976/40 (BW), but he denied being a member of the China Youths Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army and on being confronted with the 1st accused, Wong Tsung Ming, he denied knowing him, the 1st accused also failed to recognise Loo Tsung Hung.

S. Craig
D. S. 325.

CONFIDENTIAL

"B"

Misc. 122/40 P.Rd.

Pootoo Road

April 29, 40.

5.

In connection with this file, the undersigned omitted to mention in diary 1, the name of the 7th accused who was arrested at 7.30 p.m. 10.4.40 at 489 Rue Brenier de Montmorand together with the 1st accused's wife and two children, his particulars as reported hereunder were recorded in the Occurrence Book at Pootoo Road Station on the above date.

(7) Tsung Koh Er (74/24), 28, Yangchow, S/Unemployed Barber, N. F. A.

The seventh accused was finger printed but has no previous criminal record and on being interrogated no information was elicited that would connect him with activities of the Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Army, furthermore, he was not implicated by the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th accused.

He stated that he had previously cut the hair of the 1st accused's child and had visited his home to receive payment when he was arrested, this was corroborated by the 1st accused's wife.

At 2.30 p.m. 16.4.40, on the instructions of D.C. (Crime) the seven accused were transferred to and detained at Central Station and D.C. Craig, C.D.S. 47 and C.D.S. 256 temporary attached to Crime Branch Headquarters, C.I. for convenience and to conduct

5/2.

the case owing to lack of facilities at Pootoo Road station.

As a result of further interrogation the following cases all of a political nature, were elicited against the respective accused as enumerated hereunder:-

1st Accused - Murder of Teou Chi Daung (周紀堂)
Chief Tax Official, 1/e Joss Paper
Bureau of the Reformed Government.
F.I.R. 309/39 (B.W.).

The 1st accused, although not actively participating, admits having knowledge that three persons, namely Sung Veong Kiang (沈鳳崗), Don Mau Don (陶毛頭) and Soong Vung Foo (宋文富) (not arrested), all members of the Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army were responsible for the murder of Teou Chi Daung, Chief Tax Official, 1/e Joss Paper Tax Bureau of the Reformed Government. When this crime was committed, the 1st accused was residing in an upstairs rear room at No. 7 Teopang Road. When he awoke at 8 a.m. 7.2.39 he found Sung Veong Kiang and the wife, (name unknown) of Soong Vung Foo sitting in his room when the latter informed him that she had arrived at about 5 a.m. and when admitted by the chief tenant she proceeded upstairs

and entered the 1st accused's room, where she waited, without arousing him. Sung Voong Kiang, Soong Vung Foo and Dau Mau Dou, arrived from Fah Hwa Village, at 6 a.m. same date. Soong Vung Foo's wife also informed the 1st accused that she had concealed one automatic and one Mauser pistol beneath her clothing, she having brought them from Fah Hwa Village for the purpose of assassinating Tseu Chi Daung. At 7 a.m. Soong Vung Foo armed with the automatic pistol and Dau Mau Dou armed with the Mauser pistol went out to assassinate Tseu Chi Daung. At about 9.30 a.m. 7.2.39, same date, Soong Vung Foo and Dau Mau Dou returned to the 1st accused's home, where they reported to Sung Voong Kiang that they had assassinated Tseu Chi Daung, whilst he was riding in private ricsha along Sinna Road near Medhurst Road, Dau Mau Dou firing one shot at the back of the victim's head which took effect causing him to collapse in the ricsha, immediately after Soong Vung Foo firing one shot at the victim's body. After reporting the assassination Soong Vung Foo and Dau Mau Dou then handed the pistols back to Sung Vung Foo's wife who concealed them beneath her clothing and then left the 1st accused's room returning to Fah Hwa Village, followed shortly afterwards by Sung Voong Kiang, Soong

Wang Poo and Lau Mau Deu.

Murder of Marquis Li Koh Jih (李國杰), Officer
i/c of the Ministry of Communications of the
Reformed Government. F.I.R. 418/39 (BW).

The 1st accused further admits that at about 3.40 p.m. 21.2.39, on Sinna Road near Gordon Road he concerned together with Soong Vung Fee (not arrested) and Lau Mau Deu (not arrested) had assassinated Marquis Li Koh Jih, in charge of the Ministry of Communications of the Reformed Government.

The 1st accused states that about 10 days prior to the assassination, Chang Ching Iao (張勁塵) Commander-in-chief of the Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army received information to the effect that Marquis Li Koh Jih usually walked along Sinna Road between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. daily. Several days prior to the assassination Sung Vong Kiang and Sung Vung Fee proceeded to Sinna Road where the former pointed out the victim to the latter. On the morning of the crime, 21.2.39, Sung Vong Kiang went to the 1st accused's home on Tsungpang Road and instructed him to meet him at a room, number forgotten, at the

Sinza Lodging House, 841 Sinza Road at 2 p.m. that day. The 1st accused kept the appointment and on arrival found that Sung Voong Kiang, Soeng Vung Foo and Dau Mau Dou were present in the room. Sung Voong Kiang gave the 1st accused and Dau Mau Dou an automatic pistol each whilst Soeng Vung Foo was given a Mauser pistol after which they proceeded on foot to the entrance of Sing Yuen Tsung (西園寺) alleyway, Sinza Road near Gordon Road where they waited until 3.40 p.m. when the victim together with one or two other male Chinese came out of the lane 1124 and walked west along Sinza Road being followed by the 1st accused and his two accomplices to a point about 30 yards east of Gordon Road when the 1st accused walked up close behind the victim, drew his pistol and fired one shot at the back of the victim's head, who dropped to the ground whereupon the 1st accused then fired two more shots into his body. After the shooting the 1st accused and his two unarrested accomplices walked east along Sinza Road returning to the Sinza Lodging House where they reported the assassination to Sung Voong Kiang and returned the pistols to him after which they separated, going to their respective homes. The 1st accused is unable to state where the

person/s accompanying Marquis Li Koh Jih went during and after the shooting as he paid no particular attention to them.

Murder of Loh Yue Ding (陆雨亭), Captain of
the 7th Division of the Peace and National
Reconstruction Army of the Reformed Government.
F.I.R. 774/40 Louma.

The 1st and 3rd accused admit that they, concerned together with three others named Zung Kyung Hsiang (陈金香), (not arrest), Sian Zang Tseng (萧长珍), (not arrested), and Sian Tsh Pien (萧世平) (not arrested), at about 6.10 p.m. 19.2.40 at Room 228, Central Hotel, 545 Canton Road, assassinated one named Loh Yue Ding. The 1st accused admits that the 3rd accused informed him that he had received a report from one Zung Kyung Hsiang, a member of the Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army, stationed at Imiho, to the effect that the victim Loh Yue Ding was captain of the 7th division of the Peace and National Reconstruction Army of the Reformed Government and he was known to frequent a certain room in the Central Hotel, Canton Road.

On receipt of this information, the 1st accused instructed the 3rd accused to conduct discreet enquiries as a result of which the above information was found to be correct. The 3rd accused on the instructions of the 1st accused proceeded to Liuhu and brought two other members of the organization and four pistols to Shanghai. At 10 a.m. 19.2.40 the 3rd accused reported to the 1st accused that Siau Zang Tseng, Siau Tuh Piau and Zung Kyung Hsiang had arrived in Shanghai and were staying at the home of the latter's friend in Fah Hwa Village and that they had brought the required pistols. The 1st accused then accompanied the 3rd accused to Fah Hwa Village where they discussed plans to carry out the assassination of Loh Yue Ding. About 1 p.m. 19.2.40, the 1st accused detained Zung Kyung Hsiang to go to the Central Hotel and ascertain if Loh Yue Ding was in his room. Zung Kyung Hsiang returned at 3 p.m. and reported in the affirmative.

At 4 p.m. same date, the 1st accused handed Tsou Heong Leong, Siau Tuh Piau and Siau Zang Tseng a warrior pistol each, whilst he carried an automatic pistol after which they proceeded on foot to the Central Hotel where on arrival the 1st accused instructed Zung Kyung Hsiang to ascertain whether the intended victim, Loh Yue Ding,

was in his room, whilst the 1st and 3rd accused and their two other accomplices waited on the ground floor inside the hotel. On receiving a reply in the affirmative from Zung Kyung Hsiang, he then led the 1st, 3rd accused and their two other confederates upstairs to the second floor and pointed out Room 228 as that occupied by Loh Yue Ding after which Zung Kyung Hsiang left the hotel.

The 3rd accused and Siau Zang Tseng kept watch outside the room door whilst the 1st accused and Siau Tuh Piau entered the room and found the victim sitting on a chair beside a table near the wall. The 1st accused fired two shots at him and Siau Tuh Piau also fired at him. After the shooting, they went downstairs and on leaving the hotel separated and returned on foot via different routes to Fah Hwa Village where the pistols were handed back to Siau Tuh Piau who together with Siau Zang Tseng and Zung Kyung Hsiang, returned to Liuhe.

The 1st and 3rd accused then proceeded to their respective homes.

Murder of Pang Zung Tung (潘宗統) May 1939 French Concession.

The 1st accused further admits that although he did not actually participate in the assassination of Pan Zung Tung, officer in charge of the Shipping Administration of the Reformed Government, during May 1939 on Boulevard de Montigny, one named Wong Yue Ling (王友林), a member of the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army had committed this crime on his instructions. The 1st accused states that about the middle of April 1939 he visited Miss Chang Ching Leo (张静愚) Commander-in-chief of the above organization, then residing at the Leong Kong (龍宮) Lodging House, Rue Kroatzer, and was informed by her to the effect that Pan Zung Tung, mentioned above, had been collecting unusually high taxes from various boatmen and also obtaining passes for the Chinese public to enable them to proceed into Japanese occupied territory and for which he was charging exorbitant fees for his services and in view of his activities it would be necessary to assassinate him. Chang Ching Leo then instructed the 1st accused to detail Wong Yue Ling to assassinate Pan Zung Tung. As a result of enquiries regarding the movements of the intended victim Wong Yue Ling learned that he usually walked past the Chinese Y.M.C.A.,

5/10.

Boulevard de Montigny every day, and armed with a pistol, supplied by Chang Ching Loo, he kept observation outside the above premises for approximately 20 days, but Pan Zung Tung failed to put in an appearance. Wong Yue Ling failed to make any report to the 1st accused, however, three or four days later he read in a Chinese newspaper, the Sun Pao (申報) 12.5.39 issue, that Wong Yue Ling had been apprehended by the French Police for the murder of Pan Zung Tung whom he stabbed to death with a dagger outside the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Boulevard de Montigny.

Apart from the eight political cases outlined in Diaries 3 & 4 the only other offenses committed in the Settlement in which charges could be preferred against four of the seven accused are attempted extortion and extortion both of a semi-political nature, reported in Diary 4, sheet 8, and are enumerated hereunder for clarification.

1st and 2nd Accused.

Att. Extortion of \$3,000.00 from the Tan Sing
(榮新) Cotton Mill 420 Mui Road (Original case)

The 1st accused admits that on 29.3.40, owing to not receiving any financial aid from the Chungking

5/11.

Government, he instructed the 2nd accused to write a letter to the Zau Sing (肇新) Cotton Mill, 420 Ipai Road, requesting a subscription of \$3,000.00 to support the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army and enable them to continue their activities.

At about 3 p.m. 1.4.40 this letter was delivered to the factory by one named Lee Te Yee (李德義), a member of the organization, who handed it to the Lien Dse Ts (劉德士) Private watchman, on duty at the front gate, the latter in turn handing the letter to the accountant, Er Vung Hou (侯文輝). The accountant opened and read the letter which contained no threats but requested \$3,000.00 to support the member of the abovementioned organization. (Translation of letter already submitted). At about 10 a.m. 2.4.39 Er Vung Hou received a telephone message from the 1st accused requesting the payment of the \$3,000.00 but he informed him that the management of the Zau Sing Cotton Mill were unable to subscribe such a large amount and suggested that this sum should be raised from the Cotton Mill Owners Federation.

On the 5.4.40 a further telephone message was received at the mill from the 1st accused stating that if the money was not paid he would send an armed man

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to the mill also that he had assassinated one traitor named See Ching Yuen (施恒源) alias See Siu Fai To (施少子), in Yeh S Loong, off Ferry Road, C.O.L. (Misc. 107/40 P.R.). As a result of these threats by telephone Er Wung Hou became afraid and reported the case at Pootoo Road Station (vide Diary 1).

At 10 a.m. 10.4.40, the 1st accused visited the Mill when he was informed by the watchman that none of the office staff were present but he could return at 2 p.m. same date. Meanwhile Er Wung Hou reported this visit at Pootoo Road Station and detectives were posted in the mill offices resulting in the arrest of the 1st accused when he again visited the mill on that date, 10.4.40.

Questioned, the 2nd accused admits his complicity in this offence inasmuch as he wrote the letter requesting the sum of \$3,000.00.

Statement taken from 1st accused, copy of translation attached. This offence included in 2nd accused's original statement, copy of translation already forwarded. (This case is not yet the subject of a P.I.R.).

1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Accused.

Extortion of \$65.00 from the Tsung Tsong (振中)
Weaving & Dyeing Factory, 841 Ferry Road.

During the course of interrogation the 1st, 2nd 3rd and 5th accused further admit that on the 22.12.39 they concerned together extorted the sum of \$65.00 from the Tsung Tsong (振中) Weaving and Dyeing Factory, 841 Ferry Road. The 1st accused states that on the 16th December 1939, he instructed the 2nd accused to write a letter to the abovenamed factory, requesting financial assistance to support the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army engaged in the assassination of traitors. This letter was sent through the post office. At about 8 a.m. 18.12.39 the 1st accused telephoned to the factory asking if they had received his letter but he received a reply in the negative. On the 20.12.39 the 2nd accused, on the instructions of the 1st accused wrote a second letter to the Tsung Tsong Weaving & Dyeing Factory again requesting monetary assistance also inferring that they should trace the letter dated and posted on the 16.12.39 as it was of great importance to the factory. This letter was delivered by the 5th accused who handed it to Yeung Kwa Zung (榮華臣) accountant employed at

5/14.

the factory. At about 9 a.m. 21.12.39 the 1st accused telephoned to Young Hwa Tung asking him whether he had received any letter and received a reply in the affirmative at the same time he was requested to visit the factory and discuss the matter.

On the 22.12.39 the 1st accused visited the factory and requested \$400.00 but after negotiating with Young Hwa Tung he received the sum of \$35.00. Out of this sum the 2nd and 3rd accused received \$30.00 and \$15.00 respectively, well knowing it to have been extorted from the Tsung Tsong Weaving and Dyeing Factory. Questioned the 2nd, 3rd and 5th accused admitted their complicity in this case as stated by the 1st accused.

Detectives, led by the accused, visited the Tsung Tsong Weaving and Dyeing Factory, 841 Ferry Road where the 1st accused's statement was verified and found correct at the same time obtaining the two letters, copies of translations attached. Young Hwa Tung also identified the 1st accused as the man, to whom he paid the \$35.00 on the 22.12.39. (Not reported to Police, no F.I.R. yet entered).

1st and 2nd accused.

Extortion of \$100.00 from the Yeong
Poong (永豐) Weaving & Dyeing Factory,
number unknown, Singapore Road, S.O.L.

The 1st and 2nd accused admit that during March 1940 they concerned together extorted the sum of \$100.00 from the Yeong Poong (永豐) Weaving and Dyeing Factory, No. 7 Singapore Road. During March 1940, the 2nd accused on the instructions of the 1st accused wrote a letter to the above factory demanding monetary assistance to support the members of the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army.

The 1st accused admits that he visited this factory and as a result of negotiations obtained \$100.00 which was paid out in various sums to members of the above organization. Questioned, the 2nd accused admits his complicity by the fact that he wrote the letter to the factory in question.

During the course of enquiries no evidence was elicited against the Zee Weng He (許 文和), wife of 1st accused, 4th, 6th and 7th accused that would connect them with any criminal or political offences or of working in conjunction with the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood

Army, furthermore, they have not been implicated by the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 5th accused.

1th reference to the 35 photographs and 12 cards bearing the antecedents of the persons whose photographs are attached to the cards, the photographs were identified by the 1st accused and their names and all available information regarding each individual is enumerated on the attached list, whilst particulars of the latter are contained in the translation received from Special Branch Headquarters, translation already forwarded.

The 3rd accused who was arrested in connection with Misc. 621/39 (S.) and was suspected to have been concerned in Armed Robbery, on Ferry Road, Misc.209/39 (G.Rd.) was handed over to the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters, 94 Jessfield Road from where he was later released. The 3rd accused was closely interrogated regarding the above crime but emphatically denied being concerned or having any knowledge of same, further-more, two persons arrested and charged from Gordon Road Station did not implicate him in their statements or in open Court and deny knowing him. (Vide Misc. 209/39 G.Rd.).

It should be mentioned that the 1st accused who is one of the principals of the China Youth Anti-

Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army holding a responsible position and he being very patriotic it was extremely difficult to elicit information regarding the political activities of the abovesaid organization, especially the offences in which he participated.

The following is a complete list of offences reported in Diaries 4 and 5 with which the respective accused are connected.

- 1) 1st Accused : Attempted Murder of Liu Kyi An (劉謙安) and Liu Ong Foh (劉宏福) officials of the Salt Cabelle of the Reformed Government, F.I.R.1687/38 Singa.
- 2) 1st accused : Attempted Murder of Zan Shih Chuen (邵式軍) Director-General Consolidated Tax Bureau of the Reformed Government, F.I.R.2511/38 (C.)
- 3) 1st accused : Murder of Kiang Sen Foo (歐壽宝) Detective Sub-Inspector, Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, off Cornuight Road, C.O.L. (1.2.38).
- 4) 1st & 3rd accused :
Murder of See Sian Kai To (謝小堂子)

alias S Ching Yuen (施進源)

Yah B Loong off Ferry Road, O.C.L.

Misc. 107/40 (P.R.).

- 5) 1st accused : Murder of Teou Chi Daung (周紀堂)
Chief Tax Official i/c Joann Paper
Tax Bureau of the Reformed Government
P.I.R. 309/39 (B.W.).
- 6) 1st accused : Murder of Marquis Li Koh Jih (李國柱).
Official i/c Ministry of Communication
of the Reformed Government, P.I.R.
418/39 (B.W.)
- 7) 1st, 3rd accused : Murder of Loh Yue Ding (洛雨亭)
Captain of 7th Division of the Peace
and Reconstruction Army of the
Reformed Government, P.I.R. 774/40 (L.)
- 8) 1st accused : Murder of Nan Zang Tung (潘永彤)
Official i/c Shipping Administration
of the Reformed Government during
May 1939 on Boulevard de Montigny,
French Concession.
- 9) 1st & 2nd accused : Attempted Extortion of \$3000.00
from the Tan Sing (榮新) Cotton Mill
420 Muipei Road.

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10) 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 5th accused : Extortion of \$65.00

from the Tsung Tsong (振中) Weaving
and Dyeing Factory, 841 Ferry Road.

11) 1st & 2nd Accused : Extortion of \$100.00

from the Yoong Foong (永豐) Weaving
and Dyeing Factory, No. 7 Singapore
Road, O.O.L.

With the exception of the attempted extortion
at the Zau Sing Cotton Mill and extortion from the Tsung
Tsong Weaving and Dyeing Factory none of the above crimes
have been reconstructed nor has witness been called for
the purpose of identification.

None of the accused have appeared before the
S.S.D. Court.

Statements taken and copies of translations
are attached.

[Handwritten signature]
D. S. S. S. (S. I.)

[Handwritten signature]
D. S. S. S. S.

Photographs of members of the an-Japanese
and Traitors Elimination Army, No.3 Section.

1. Tseu Hoong Loong(周恒隆), alias Tseu Mo Bee(周融皮) arrested 11.4.40.
2. Zung Kyung Hsiang(洪金良), age 23, Funing, Kompo, former, mill worker, joined February 1939, at present operating in Liuho. Was one of the persons concerned in the assassinations of Sze Siau Hsi Ts(施小喜子) 5 a.m. 26.3.40 Misc.107/40 P'Rd. and Loh Yue Ding(洛雨亭) vide F.I.R.774/40(L).
3. Wei Tai Ts(韋泰芝), 35, Kompo, formerly a farmer in Kompo, joined in February 1939, at present operating in Liuho.
4. Tsung Ming Dau(鄭明道), 41, Kompo, formerly a member of the Yencheng Volunteer Corps. Joined February 1939, at present operating at Lihho.
5. Hsu Zang Foo(許長富), 40, Kompo, formerly a farmer, joined February 1939 in Shanghai, at present operating in Liuho.
6. Siau Zang Tseng(蕭長珍), 39, Kompo, formerly a farmer, joined at Shanghai February 1939, concerned in the assassinations of Sze Siau Hsi Ts(施小喜子) vide Misc.107/40 Pootoo Road and Loh Yue Ding F.I.R.774/40 (L) at present operating at Liuho.
7. Koh Tsch Sai(高竹山), 34, Kompo, formerly a farmer, joined February 1939, at present operating at Liuho.
8. Lee Zang Lien(李長連), 34, Kompo, formerly a farmer, joined February 1939, at present operating Liuho.
9. Siau Tuh Piau(蕭德標), 30, Kompo, formerly a farmer, joined February 1939, concerned in assassinations of Sze Siau Hsi Ts (施小喜子) vide Misc.107/40 P'Rd., and Loh Yue Ding(洛雨亭) vide F.I.R.774/40 (L), at present operating in Liuho.
10. Tsu Ling Hai(朱林海), 32, Kompo, formerly a farmer, joined February 1939, concerned in assassination of Sze Siau Hsi Ts (施小喜子) vide Misc.107/40 P'Rd. at present operating in Liuho.
11. Woo Hye Kwei(吳玉桂), 36, Kompo, formerly a soldier, joined February 1939 at Shanghai, at present operating in Liuho.
12. Kow Siau Sai(郭秀山), 24, Kompo, formerly a farmer, joined

No. 3 Section

(2)

February 1939 in Shanghai at present operating in Liuho.

13. Wong Nyoh Woo(王玉和), 35, Kompo, formerly a farmer in Kompo, joined February 1939 in Shanghai, at present operating in Liuho.
14. Lieu Koong Ying(劉公銀), 35, Kompo, formerly a farmer in Kompo, joined Shanghai, February 1939, at present operating at Liuho.
15. Wu Ah Kung(吳阿根), 18, Kompo, formerly a mill worker, Kung Dah No.4 Cotton Mill, Singapore Road, residing in a straw hut, Yeh Hwei Yao Village, off Ferry Road, O.O.L. joined February 1940 at present operating Liuho.
16. Lee Ts Yee(李子義), 28, Kompo, former occupation unknown, joined 3.4.40 at Shanghai, at present operating in Liuho.
17. Phen Tuh Bai(潘德才), 30, Kompo, former profession unknown friend of Lee Ts Yee(李子義) (No.16) joined 3.4.40 in Shanghai, at present operating in Liuho.

Members' names, no photograph

18. Wong Yue Ling(王友林), 27, Anhwei, formerly a soldier, chief of the Special Service Squad of 2nd Section, joined about November 1938, at the Loong Kung(龍宮) Lodging House, Rue Kratzer, arrested on or about March 1939 by French Police for the assassination of Phen Tsung Tsong(潘承彤) who was stabbed to death outside Y.M.C.A., Rue de Montigny, believed to have been deported to Wenchow.
19. Chu Tung Loo(朱東魯), 32, Anhwei, formerly a soldier, chief of No.1 Section, joined January 8th 1940 in Shanghai, now operating in Anhwei.
20. Yang Heng Yui(楊恆義), 33, Shantung, former occupation unknown, Commander-in-chief of guerrilla units at present operating in Soochow, Quansen, Liuh, Latien, Peetung, since August 1939, present whereabouts unknown.

21. Soong Wung Foo (宋文富), 29, Kompo, former occupation unknown, joined during the early part of 1939 in Shanghai concerned in attempted assassination of Zou Shih Chuen (邹式串) (Cent. F.I.R. 2511/38), assassination of Kung Zou Pao (耿寿宝), O.O.L., Tseu Chi Daung (周纪堂) F.I.R. 309/39 (BW) and Marquis Li Koh Jih (李国书), F.I.R. 412/39 (BW), at present at Nanking, believed to have joined the Wang Ching Wei party.
22. Dau Mau Deu (陶毛德), 22, Kompo, former profession unknown, joined about March 1939 in Shanghai, concerned in assassination of Kung Zou Pao (耿寿宝), Sing Kong Li off Connaught Road, O.O.L. and assassination of Tseu Kyi Daung (周纪堂), F.I.R. 309/39 (BW), and Marquis Li Koh Jih (李国书) F.I.R. 412/39., (BW) present whereabouts unknown.
23. Lee Tsoo Sung (李楚璩), age about 40, native of Kompo, a Military Officer, Commander-in-chief of anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Army of 3rd Division, arrived Shanghai in 1938. Ordered Wong Tsung Ming (王正明), alias Zee Yee Fong (卓有凤) (arrested) and Sih Kwei Sung (薛贵生) (dead) returned to Chungkiang in September 1939.
24. Chang Ching Loo (张初露) female, 24, Kompo, Commander 3rd Division, took over command of 3rd Division from Lee Tsoo Sung (李楚璩). Ordered the assassination of Zou Shih Chuen, F.I.R. 2511/38 (C.), Tseu Kyi Daung, F.I.R. 309/39 (BW) and Kung Zou Pao, O.O.L. and Marquis Li Koh Jih (李国书) F.I.R. 412/39 (BW) Organization disbanded during July 1939 when she surrendered to Wang Ching Wei's party and was commander of the Peace and National Reconstruction Corps at Nanking. She attempted to commit suicide 16.3.40 at Shanghai and was taken to the Foo Ming Hospital, N. Szechuen Road suffering from bullet wound in chest. Unknown whether she succumbed or not. vide Sun Pao (申报) issued 23.3.40.
25. Sung Yeong Kiang (沈应荫), 29, Funing, Kompo, formerly employed,

No. 3 Section.

(4)

at the Far Eastern Wood Factory, Chungshan Road, Chapei, joined February or March 1938. He received orders from Chang Ching Loo (張勁塵) to assassinate Zau Shih Chuen (邵式軍), F.I.R. 2511/38 (C.), Tseu Kyi Daung (周紀堂), 309/39 (BW) and Kung Zou Pau, O.O.L. Marquis Li Koh Jih (李國基) F.I.R. 418/39 (BW). He instructed Wong Tsung Ming (王正明) alias Zee Yue Fong (李有風) and other members of the organization to execute these orders.

26. Ma Ts Gee (馬士祺), 26, Kompo, former occupation unknown, engaged in guerrilla work prior to joining Lee Soo Sung's party and working together until same was disbanded September 1938. Present whereabouts unknown.
27. Lee Siau San Ts (李少三子), alias Lee Yue Fong (李有風), 27, Kompo, former occupation unknown, joined November 1938 was active until the group disbanded September 1938. Present whereabouts unknown.
28. Lee Yao Gee (李耀基), killed during an encounter with the Japanese Military at Pah Hsing Jing (北新境), Western of Shanghai February 1939.
29. Koh Siau An (高筱安), 23, Kompo, former occupation unknown, active member from Nov. 1938 to September 1939 when the organisation disbanded he returned to the country his present whereabouts unknown.

Photographs of members of the Anti-Japanese &
Traitors Elimination Army, No.2 Section.

1. Tsang Yao Kong (張堯康), age about 31, former occupation unknown, native of Shantung, at present operating in Shantung.
2. Zau Ts Yoong (曹志榮), age about 25, native of Shantung, former occupation unknown, at present operating in Shantung.
3. Fong Zau Kyung (方少卿), age about 26, native of Shantung, former occupation unknown, at present operating in Shantung.
4. Wong Ming (王敏文), age 21, native of Shantung, former occupation unknown, at present operating in Shantung.
5. Lee Pah Hung (呂伯衡), age 22, native of Shantung, former occupation unknown, at present operating in Shantung.
6. Wong Tuh Piau (王陸標), age about 30, native of Shantung, former occupation unknown, at present operating in Shantung.
7. Yang Z Yee (楊如意), age 28, native of Puning, left from organization when it was disbanded during February 1939, at present employed at the Shanghai Leather Factory, No. Brenan Road, O.O.L., present residing at Siau Haing Village, near the end of Singapore Road, O.O.L.
8. Lee S Hai (李世海), age 35, native of Shantung, former occupation unknown, at present operating in Shantung.
9. Huh Tsung Yeh (郝震亞), age 50, native of Anhwei, former occupation unknown, disbanded February 1939, at present residing in Soochow.
10. Name unknown, disbanded February 1939, present locality unknown.
11. Zung Tuh Tsoong (熊德忠), age 27, native of Nanking, former occupation unknown, disbanded in February 1939, at present whereabouts unknown.
12. Sung Jih Sen (沈捷三), age 32, native of Kampo, former occupation unknown, disbanded in February 1939, returned to Yencheng, Kampo, present address and activities unknown.
13. Lee Pao Liang (李寶良), age 26, native of Kampo, joined 3rd Section in December 1938, at Linhe, was in Shanghai for three weeks returning to Linhe on 6.1.40. Wounded at Linhe

on or about 3.4.40 during an armed conflict between guerillas and the Peace and National Reconstruction Corps. At present in Liuho.

14. Tsang Tsu Chun (張樹春), age 32, native of Shantung, former profession unknown, active in Shanghai from September 1938 to July 1939, disbanded on latter date, now operating in Shantung.
15. Ming Kwaung Zung (明廣成), age 20, native of Shantung, former profession unknown, active in Shanghai from September 1938 till July 1939, when he left the organization. Now operating in Shantung.

Translation of a letter addressed to "Trung Tung"
Leaving and Dyeing Factory, from Special Service
Headquarters of the 3rd Division of the China
Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination
Iron & Blood Army.

December 16th. 1939.

On commencement of the current hostilities on 15.8.37 our division, acting on instructions of the Superior Military Authorities, was despatched to Shanghai to resist enemy's invasion.

We had been fighting against our enemies at Shanghai, Joesung, Lau-san, and Lo-tien etc. for a period of over three months, and consequently due to the strategic reasons we were again despatched to reinforce our comrades at Ta-sang.

We pledged to defend this line with the last drop of our blood, and, therefore, we had vigorous hostiles with our enemies.

Eventually we received orders from the Superior Military Authorities, instructing us to retreat from this line.

In the middle of November, we were instructed to re-organize our division into guerrilla units, and our duties are to exterminate traitors.

In compliance with the above order we have completed about 20 cases.

Well knowing that the management of your factory is patriotic and has no connection with the enemies we hereby respectfully request you to permit us to make some important negotiations with you. Don't be afraid.

Captain of the Special Service
Headquarters (Chopped): Heng Tung Ming.
Commander of the 3rd Division :
(Chopped) : Yang Heng Nyi.
Chopped : Special Service Headquarters
of the China Youth Anti-Japanese and
Traitor Elimination Iron & Blood Army.

Translation of a letter addressed to Tsung
Tsoong Dyeing & Weaving Factory by Special
Service Section Headquarters of the China
Youth Anti-Japanese & Traitors Elimination
Iron Blood Army

20-12-39.

Sir,

On the 16th inst. we sent you a letter, which, if not received, should be traced without fail, as it is of great importance to your factory.

After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities on the 13-8-37, we were rushed here to repulse the Japanese attacks on Chapei, Woosung, Paoshan, Lotien and other localities. After a severe battle which lasted for more than three months, we were ordered by our high command to reinforce the troops fighting at Tazang, and it was at this place that we valiantly repelled the enemy with great sacrifices. We eventually withdrew from the area on instructions received from our high command. Whilst retreating from Nantao we reorganised ourselves into a guerilla unit, which has been responsible for more than 20 cases of assassination perpetrated against traitors in the outskirts of Shanghai.

As we have lost contact with the Chungking authorities which accounts for our lack of funds, it is earnestly requested that you, being true patriots and not a dealer in enemy goods, will subsidise our military supplies to the best of your ability so that our work will be more active than ever.

Commander of 3rd Division (Chopped: Yang Heng Yee)

Chief of Special Service (Chopped: Wong Tsung Ming)
Section.

SPECIAL SERVICE SECTION HDQRS. (Chopped).

further

Song Tsung Ming(王德明) alias Zee Yue Fong.

x D.D. Craig

C.B.H.Q.C.1.

23.4.40.

During February 1939, I was residing in an upstairs rear room of a house, number forgotten, Tszepang Road. At about 8 a.m. date forgotten(7.2.39) I awoke and found Sung Voong Kiang(沈凤岗), not arrested and the wife of Soong Vung Foo, name unknown, sitting in my room. I asked them why they had paid me such an early visit whereupon, the wife of Soong Vung Foo replied, that she had arrived at about 5 a.m. from Fah Hwa Village bringing with her two pistols for the purpose of assassinating Tseu Chi Daung(周纪堂) chief of the Joss Paper Tax Bureau of the Reformed Government, the assassination to be carried out that day. She also explained that at 6 a.m. Sung Voong Kiang, Soong Vung Foo(宋文富)(not arrested) and Dau Mau Deu(陶毛头)(not arrested), also arrived at my home. She further stated that she had handed the pistols to Sung Voong Kiang who in turn handed one each to Soong Vung Foo and Dau Mau Deu. At about 7 a.m., same date,(7.2.39) Soong Vung Foo armed with an automatic pistol and Dau Mau Deu armed with a Mauser pistol, on the instructions of Sung Voong Kiang, had gone out to assassinate Tseu Chi Daung.

At about 9.30 a.m. (7.2.39) Soong Vung Foo and Dau Mau Deu returned to my home when they reported that they had assassinated Tseu Chi Daung whilst he was riding in a private ricksha along Singa Road near Midhurst Road. Dau Mau Deu stated that he went up behind the ricksha and fired one shot at the back of the victim's head which took effect causing him to collapse in the ricksha. Immediately after Soong Vung Foo also fired a shot at his stomach.

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After reporting the assassination to Sung Voong Kiang, Dau Mau Deu and Soong Wung Foo handed their pistols back to the wife of Soong Wung Foo who concealed them beneath her clothing, she then left for Tah Hwa Village, followed shortly afterwards by Sung Voong Kiang, Soong Wung Foo and Dau Mau Deu.

Signed and thumbprinted: Wong Tsung Ming.

Murder of Marguis Li Kwoh Jih
1st accused. F.I.R. 418/39 (B.W.)

further

See Yue Fong(卓有凤), alias Wong Tsung Ming

2 D.C. Craig, C.D.S. 42, C.D.C. 266.

C.B.H.Q.C.1.

22.4.40

During February 1939, Soong Vung Foo(宋文富)(not arrested), Dau Mau Deu(陶毛頭) and I received instructions from one named Chang Ching Loo(張劫盧)(not arrested) to assassinate Li Kwoh Jih(李國拉), in charge of the Ministry of Communications of the Reformed Gov't, about 10 days prior to the proposed assassination, Chang Ching Loo was in receipt of information that the intended victim walked along Sinma Road, near Gordon Road, between 3 and 4 p.m. everyday. Soong Vung Foo was first led by Sung Voong Kiang(沈凤岗) to Sinma Road to view the identity of the victim. After 5 or 6 days had elapsed, Sung Voong Kiang came to my home on Tasonang Road and told me to be present at a certain room (No. forgotten) in Sinma Lodging House at 2 p.m. that day (21.2.39) preparatory to carrying out the assassination. On arrival there at the appointed time I saw Sung Voong Kiang, Soong Vung Foo and Dau Mau Deu were all present. Sung Voong Kiang issued Dau Mau Deu and myself an auto. pistol each, whilst Soong Vung Foo was given a Mauser pistol. Soong Vung Foo, Dau Mau Deu and I then proceeded to the entrance of Sau Lai Tsung alleyway, Sinma Road, near Gordon Road, where we waited until about 4 p.m. when two or three persons were seen coming out of the alleyway and turn east along Sinma Road. Soong Vung Foo pointed one of them to us as the victim Li Kwoh Jih. We followed them and I fired a shot at the back of the victim's head, whereupon he collapsed on the ground and I fired two more shots at him. I don't know where the person accompanying the victim went during and after the shooting. Dau Mau Deu, Soong Vung Foo and I made good our escape and walking east along Sinma Road, returned to the Sinma Lodging House

- 2 -

where I reported to Jung Voong Nhang that Li Koh Jih had been assassinated and I, Soong Vung Zee and Dau Van Ngu returned our pistols to him after which we separated going to our respective homes.

Signed and thumbprinted: Zee Yue Fong.

1st accused Murder of Loh Yue Ding
F-I.R.774/40 (L)

Further

Zee Yue Tong (單有風) alias Tseng Tseng Ming.

x D.S.Craig, C.D.S.48, C.D.C.266

C.B.H.C.C.1.

22.4.40

During February 1940 Tseu Hung Loong (周恒隆) (3rd accused) reported to me that a member of his subordinate staff named Zung Kyung Hsiang (隆金香) (not arrested) stationed at Liuhoh, had obtained an intelligence report to the effect that one Loh Yue Ding, the Captain of the 7th Company of the Peace and Salvation Army under Chang Ching Wei's Regime, had been frequenting and using a certain room on the 2nd floor of the Central Hotel as his meeting place. I detailed Tseu Hung Loong to make discreet enquiries into this affair. About a fortnight later, Tseu Hung Loong came to my home together with Zung Kyung Hsiang when they reported that enquiries showed that Loh Yue Ding was definitely a traitor. I then instructed Tseu Hung Loong to proceed to Liuhoh for the purpose of soliciting the aid of Siau Tuh Piau (蕭德標) (not arrested) and Siau Zang Tseng (蕭長珍) (not arrested) and also to bring three muser pistols and one auto. pistol from there. About two days later, at about 10 a.m. (19.2.40) Tseu Hoong Loong came to my home and reported that Siau Zang Tseng, Siau Tuh Piau and Zung Kyung Hsiang had arrived at the home of the latter's friend in Fah Hwa Village and had also brought the required pistols with them. I then accompanied them to the rendezvous in Fah Hwa Village, where our plans were thoroughly discussed. At about 1 p.m. even date, I detailed Zung Kyung Hsiang to go to the Central Hotel and ascertain whether Loh Yue Ding was present in his room. Zung returned at about 3 p.m. when he reported that the victim was in his room. At about 4 p.m. armed with an auto. pistol, Tseu Hoong Loong, Siau Tuh Piau and Siau Zang Tseng each armed

(2)

with a Mauser pistol, were led by Sung Kyung Hsiang to the Central Hotel. After arriving there at about 6 p.m. I instructed Sung Kyung Hsiang to find out if Loh Yue Ding was still in his room, whilst the rest of us remained downstairs. After Sung had informed us of the victim's presence in his room, we were led by him to the 2nd floor where directly after pointing out the room to us, he went away. Tseu Hoong Loong and Siau Zang Tseng kept watch outside the door whilst Siau Tuh Piau and I entered the room. On seeing Loh Yue Ding sitting in a chair, I fired two shots at him and then Siau Tuh Piau also opened fire, after which the victim collapsed on the floor. We two then left the room and escaped downstairs together with Siau Zang Tseng and Tseu Hoong Loong. All of us immediately returned to Fah Hwa Village, where after handing the pistols to Siau Tuh Piau, Siau Zang Tseng and Sung Kyung Hsiang to be taken back to Liuhu, Tseu Hoong Loong and I returned to our respective homes.

Green-marked and Thumbprinted--Zee Yue H

Kompo

FURTHER Tseu Hung Loong (周恒隆), 11th (S.S. 11th)
x D.S. Craig, I.D.S. 47, C.D.S. 266.

C.B.H.Q.

22.4.40

My name is Tseu Hung Loong, age 47, native of Kompo, unemployed, residing in a certain hut on Brennan Road.

In February, 1940, information was obtained by me from a subordinate, named Zung Kyung Shan to the effect that Loh Yue Ding (陸雨亭), Captain of the Seventh Corps, National Peace and Salvation Army under Wang Ching Wei, often engaged a room of the Central Hotel as a rendezvous, so I intended to put this traitor to end. I then reported the matter to Zee Yue Fong (單有風) (1st accused), who on receipt of this information, told me to make further enquiries as to Loh's movements. After a lapse of about ten days, Zung Kyung Hsiang (陳金香) again reported to me that Loh Yue Ding permanently engaged a certain room on the 2nd floor of the Central Hotel. I then led him to Zee Yue Fong and reported the above fact to him which he instructed me to go to Liuho to get some men and pistols. I told Zung to proceed to Liuho and carry out these instructions. Later Zung got two men one Siau Tuh Piau (蕭德標) (not arrested) and Siau Zang Tseng (蕭長珍) (not arrested), and three Mauser pistols and one automatic pistol from Liuho and on their arrival at Shanghai I met them in the home of one of Zung Kyung Hsiang's friends in west Fah Wah Village.

On the 19.4.40, a.m., I went to Zee Yue Fong and told him that men and pistols have arrived from Liuho. I then accompanied him to the abovementioned place where he met the others. At about 1 p.m. the same afternoon the same day (19.4.40) Zung Kyung Hsiang was instructed to make enquiries whether Loh Yue Ding was in the room and on his return at about 3 p.m.,

Zung reported that Loh was in the room of the hotel.

At about 4 p.m. 19.2.40, Siau Tuh Piau, Siau Zang Tseng and I each armed with Mauser pistol whilst Zee Yue Fong with an automatic pistol, led by Zung, proceeded to the Central Hotel where on arrival Zee Yue Fong ordered Zung to proceed upstairs and first ascertain if Loh was in his room. He returned and reported in the affirmative and we followed him upstairs to the 2nd floor where he pointed out Loh's room and left us. Zee Yue Fong and Siau Tuh Piau entered the room and fired several shots at Loh whilst I and Siau Zang Tseng stood outside the room door on watch.

The assassination being completed we went downstairs and made our escape, separating and returning to west Jah Wah Village where the pistols were handed to Siau Tuh Piau and Siau Zung Tseng who eventually took same back to Liuho. I then returned to my home.

Cross marked and thumbprinted: Teou Hung Loong.

Further Tseu Hung Loong (周恒隆), 11th June 1940
Kampo x D. J. Craig, 1.2.47, C.D.S.266.

C. J. H. 2.

22.4.40

My name is Tseu Hung Loong, age 47, native of Kampo,
unemployed, residing in a certain hut on Brennan Road.

In February, 1940, information was obtained by me from
a subordinate, named Zung Kyung Shan to the effect that Loh
Yue Ding (陸雨亭), Captain of the Seventh Corps, National
Peace and Salvation Army under Wang Ching Wei, often engaged a
room of the Central Hotel as a rendezvous, so I intended to put
this traitor to end. I then reported the matter to Zee Yue Fong
(單有風) (1st accused), who on receipt of this information,
told me to make further enquiries as to Loh's movements. After
a lapse of about ten days, Zung Kyung Hsiang (陳金香) again
reported to me that Loh Yue Ding permanently engaged a certain
room on the 2nd floor of the Central Hotel. I then led him to
Zee Yue Fong and reported the above fact to him which he
instructed me to go to Liuhoo to get some men and pistols. I
told Zung to proceed to Liuhoo and carry out these instructions.
Later Zung got two men one Siau Tuh Piau (蕭德標) (not arrested
and Siau Zang Tseng (蕭長珍) (not arrested), and three Mauser
pistols and one automatic pistol from Liuhoo and on their arrival
at Shanghai I met them in the home of one of Zung Kyung Hsiang's
friends in west Fah Wah Village.

On the 19.4.40, a.m., I went to Zee Yue Fong and told
him that men and pistols have arrived from Liuhoo. I then
accompanied him to the abovementioned place where he met the
others. At about 1 p.m. the same afternoon the same day (19.2.40)
Zung Kyung Hsiang was instructed to make enquiries whether Loh
Yue Ding was in the room and on his return at about 3 p.m.,

said traitor had been assassinated being stabbed to death with a dagger and that Wong Yue Ling had been apprehended by the French Police.

This is a true statement.

Wong Tsung Ming (Cross marked
and thus printed).

1st. accused, extortion from Tsung Tsong, dyeing & weaving factory, 841 Perry Rd., Tsung Tsong dyeing & weaving factory, Singapore Road, 421.
extortion from Tsung Cotton Mill, 420 Maple Road.

alias Lee Yee Fong
(王正明)
(單有乳)

10.3.47

translated

H. C. B.

2-4-47

W. S. Tseung

During July 1939 after Miss Chang Ching Loo (張動虛),
Commander-in-Chief of the China Youth Anti-Japanese and
Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army, surrendered and went
over to Chang Ching ei's clique, & succeeded her work by
organising a group of 14 members for the extermination of
traitors. Failing to receive the wages for the men from our
superiors, sometimes pawned my own clothing in order to
obtain money to pay the various members for their
maintenance. After having disposed of all my clothing,
I commenced to solicit monetary aid from various factories.

During December 1939 I instructed Lieu Tuh Young
(劉德銘) (2nd accused) to write two successive letters to
Tsung Tsong (振中) Dyeing & Weaving Factory, No. 841
Perry Road, requesting them for their financial aid,
as a result of negotiations on several occasions I obtained
a sum of \$65.00.

During March 1940 acting on my instructions, Lieu
Tuh Young wrote a letter to Young Fong (永丰) Dyeing &
Weaving Factory, No. 421 Singapore Road, who, after
negotiating with me personally, paid over a sum of \$100.00.

All the money thus obtained had been duly paid out
to my subordinates.

On the 29-3-40 Lieu Tuh Young was again told to
write a letter to Kau Sing (廣新) Cotton Mill, No. 420 Maple
Road, which firm, in spite of our negotiations on two
occasions, failed to comply with the request made by us.
However, when I visited this factory for a third discussion

- 2 -

at about 2 P.M. on the 10-4-40, I was taken into custody by the police.

The above is my true statement.

Sgd., Crossmarked & Thumbprinted by : LEE YUE FONG.

3rd accused

Extortion from Tsung Tsong Weaving and
Dyeing Factory, 841 Ferry Road (Not
reported)

Further
Rec.

Tseng Heng Lung (3rd accused) . alias Tsau Mo

// C.D.C. 266.

translated

Hau J. F.

C.D.H. ., C.I.

24.4.40

I was the chief of the 3rd section of the China
Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitor Elimination Iron & Blood
Army, and there were 15 members attached to my section,
each being paid \$30.00 per month.

The pay was issued by Captain Zee Yue Fong,
1st accused, who received same from his superior officers.

On occasions owing to failure of issue of pay
from the superior officers, Zee Yue Fong, 1st accused,
pawned his clothing in order to obtain money with which
he paid to his subordinates.

He having pawned all his clothing, Zee Yue Fong
finally wrote letters asking for monetary assistance from
various local factories.

One day (?) in December 1939 Zee Yue Fong instructed
Lieu Tuh Young (刘德裕), 2nd accused, to write a letter
to the "Tsung Tsong" (振中) Weaving & Dyeing Factory, No.
841 Ferry Road, asking this factory to contribute some
money to this army. The subsequent negotiations with
this factory were made by Zee Yue Fong himself, and as
a result, he received \$65.00, which sum of money he issued
to his subordinates as monthly pay, and I received \$25.00.

The above is my true statement.

Signed : Tseng Heng Lung.

Yoong Hwa Zung(榮華臣)

Wusieh.

x D.S. Craig, C.D.S. 47, C.D.C. 266

C.B.H.Q.C.1.

12.4.40

translated clerk Kuh
~~XXXXXXXX~~

My name is Yoong Hwa Zung(榮華臣), age 35, native of Wusieh, married, employed and residing at the Tsung Tsong (榮華) Weaving Factory, 841 Ferry Road.

At 9 a.m. on the 13.12.39, I received a letter from the Young Men's Corps, and at 8 a.m. on the following day, I received a telephone message asking me whether I had received the said letter. I replied that no letter had been received in answer to which the man said that he would send another letter by messenger the next day. At about 10 a.m. on the 15.12.39, a porter of the factory handed in a letter to me. I then asked the porter where was the messenger and he answered that the man was gone. After reading over the contents I found that it was a letter of an anti-Japanese nature, reporting the activities of the corps which owing to the financial difficulties requested the factory to lend them some money

At about 9 a.m. on the 16.12.39, I again received a telephone message asking me whether I had received the letter. I asked him to come to my factory to negotiate. The next day 17.12.39, one named Wong (王) came to the factory and requested me to his organisation a sum of \$400.00 per month, but I only promised to pay him a sum of \$55.00 per month. He agreed and paid over that sum to him.

This is my true statement.

Signed: Yoong Hwa Zung.

Wusih

Er Veng Hou
written
XXXX

(侯文煒)
Self
translated
XXXXXXX

12.4.40

Clerk Hsia

My name is Er Veng Hou, aged 33, native of Wusih, married, residing at the Zau Sing Cotton Mill, 410 Mapei Road. I am chief of the Personnel Department of the above-mentioned mill.

At about 3 p.m. on the 1.4.40, one Lieu Dee Ts (劉德志), a coolie employed at the mill handed me a letter and told me that a messenger was waiting outside for a receipt. I then issued a receipt for the letter. I opened the envelop in the presence of one named Yang Chi Loh (楊啟樂), an Inspector of the mill and learned it was a report written and chopped by one named Yang Heng Nyi (楊恆義), Divisional-General of 3rd Division of the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Iron Blood Army, and one named Wong Tsung Ming (王正明), chief of the Special Service Headquarters regarding their anti-Japanese activities.

At 10 a.m. on the 2.4.40, I received a telephone message from one representing himself as Yang Heng Nyi, Divisional-General of the 3rd Division during which I was asked by him whether I had received a letter or not and what attitude would I adopt. I immediately replied him on the telephone that it was strange to me and I had no idea of it.

At 2 p.m. on the 3.4.40 Cheng Ching Yau (張擎宇), a clerk attached to the Personnel Department, received a telephone message from one representing himself as Wong Tsun Ming, chief of the Special Service Headquarters, requesting a subscription of \$3,000.00 in answer to which I informed

(2)

him that our management could not afford such a big amount although this subscription should be raised from Cotton Mill Owners Federation.

On the 5.4.40 a further telephone message was again received from Wong Tsung Ming saying that if we did not pay the \$3,000.00 in question he would send an armed man to our mill. He further stated that he had already exterminated one traitor named Sze Ching Yuen (施金元) in Yeh Sze Loong.

On the 6.4.40 I was afraid some incident might occur and therefore made a report to the Footscray Road Police Station. We constantly received threatening remarks from Wong by the telephone, since we reported the matter to the Police.

At 10 a.m. on the 10.4.40 Wong Tsung Ming visited our mill, but he was refused to interview any of our staff. He then left and was told the watchman that he should return at 2 p.m. same day. He returned at 2 p.m. and was arrested by detectives.

This is a true statement.

Signed:- Mr Veng Hou

... POLICE
 S. B. REGISTRY
 No. S. B. ...
 Date ...

CONFIDENTIAL.

Misc. 122/40.

"B"
 Pootoo Road.
 16.4.40.

4/1.

All documents, etc, as enumerated in Diary 1, Sheet 3, seized at No. 489 Rue Brenier de Montmorand following the arrest of the 1st accused on the 10.4.40. were handed over to D.S.I. Logan, Special Branch for translation, the documents and translation be returned to Pootoo Rd Station on 12.4.40. (Translation attached).

As a result of interrogation, the 1st accused Wong Tsung Ming, alias Zee Yue Fong, 2nd accused Lieu Tuh Yoong, 3rd accused Tsu Hoong Loong alias Tsu Mo Bee and the 5th accused Tsang Yih San admit being members of the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitor Elimination Iron Blood Army and of which the 1st accused is Chief of the Special Service Corps, in charge of 14 members, not including the 2nd and 5th accused, clerk and orderly respectively, whose names are mentioned hereunder.

17/4
 X/He also 08290
 h.

- (1) Tsu Hoong Loong (周恒祝) alias Tsue Mo Bee (周脉皮), 47, Kempe. (arrested).
- (2) Zung Kyung Hsiang (陳金香), 23, Feening, Kempe.
- (3) Wei Tai Ts (韋泰芝), 35, Feening, Kempe.
- (4) Tsung Ming Dau (鄭明道), 41, Kempe.
- (5) Hsu Zang Foo (許長富), 40, Kempe.
- (6) Siau Zang Tseng (蕭長珍), 59, Kempe.
- (7) Kao Tsch Sai (高竹山), 34, Kempe.
- (8) Lee Zang Lien (李長連), 34, Kempe.
- (9) Siau Tuh Hiau (蕭德標), 30, Kempe.

(S. B. REGISTRY)
 DATE 18/4/40

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Pootoo Road.

16.4.40.

4/2.

- (10) Tsu Ling Hai (林海), 32, Kompo.
- (11) Woo Nyoh Kwei (吳玉桂), 36, Kompo.
- (12) Kwoh Gieu Hai (郭青山), 24, Kompo.
- (13) Wong Nyoh Woo (王玉和), 30, Shinghwa.
- (14) Lieu Koong Ying (劉錦雄), 35, Kompo.

During the course of interrogation of the six accused, four of them were connected with the following offences to date.

1st accused, Attempted Murder of Lieu Kyi An (劉漢安) and Lieu Ong Foh (劉少福), F.I.R. 1687/38 Sinza.

1st accused, Attempted Murder of Zau Shih Chuen (邵式尊), Director - General Consolidated Tax Bureau. F.I.R. 2511/38 (Central).

1st and 3rd accused, Murder of See Siau Hai To (施少老) in Yeh S Leong off Ferry Road, O.O.L. Misc. 107/40 P.R.

1st and 2nd accused, Extortion of \$85.00 and \$100.- respectively from the Young Tseong (楊中) Dyeing Works, 841 Ferry Road and the Young Foong (永丰) Weaving and Dyeing Factory, Singapore Road, O.O.L.

1st, 2nd and 5th accused, Attempted Extortion of \$5000.00 from the Sun Sing (申祥) Cotton Mill, 420 Napai Road.

No evidence could be elicited against the 4th, 6th accused or the 1st accused's wife Zee Hong Sa (卓王兒), however, the following outlines the salient points in the above mentioned cases.

Attempted Murder
of Lieu Kyi An and
Lieu Ong Foh.
F.I.R. 1687/38 S.

The 1st accused admits that at about 3 p.m. August

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"B"
Pootoo Road.
16.4.40.

4/3.

1938, date forgotten, on B'Well Road near Chengtu Road, he together with one named Sih Kwei Sung (薛芳士), (now deceased) had attempted to murder Liew Kyi An (刘启安), Officer i/c of the Salt Gabelle and Liew Ong Fah (刘伟发), Officer i/c of General Affairs of the Salt Gabelle, 1331 Sinza Road, by shooting at them with pistols. The 1st accused states that during June 1938, he together with Sih Kwei Sung received instructions from their commander Bee Tsao Sung (李楚琛) mentioned in Diary 3, Sheet 1, W.I.R. 1687/38 (3), they were detailed to murder the two abovenamed complainants and one other name unknown, also employed in the Salt Gabelle.

About one month prior to the assassination, a group commander named Sung Voong Kiang (孙凤周) led the 1st accused and Sih Kwei Sung to Sinza Road, where the victims were pointed out to them and from then onwards until the assassination their movements were kept under observation.

On the morning of the 22nd August, 1938, the 1st accused and Sih Kwei Sung went to the Kuo Tai (国泰) Lodging House, Rue Palikao, F.C. where they met Lee Tsao Sung who gave each of them a Mauser pistol bearing the Chinese characters S.C.G.P.B. (上海市公安局) after which they proceeded on foot to the vicinity of the Health Protection Association (保健协会), B'well Road, where

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"B"
Pootoo Road.
16.4.40.

4/4.

they waited outside the entrance. At about 3 p.m. or later, definite time forgotten, Lieu Kyi An, Lieu Ong Foh and one other name unknown came out of that Health Protection Association, B'Well Road and walked east on the south side footpath of B'Well Road and entered a M/car ranked on the same side of B'Well Road, a short distance west of Chengtu Road, following which the 1st accused and his confederate came alongside the car before it got started and the 1st accused putting his arm through the open window and fired three shots at the two persons sat in the rear of the car but his accomplice failing to fire owing to his pistol jamming. After the shooting, the 1st accused and Sih Kwei Sung walked quickly west along B'Well Road into Love Lane where they went in an alleyway then entered the open rear door of the Sung Sung Girls School, 80 Love Lane, where they met two females and a male Chinese, and told them to keep quiet, they then discarded their long gown and their pistols, left the premises by the front door, ^{and} proceeded along Love Lane turning south along Yates Road thence to the Kuo Tai Lodging House, where they reported the result to Sung Vung Kiang. Two weeks later, the 1st accused and his accomplice received \$100.00 each for their services. It should be mentioned that the 1st accused's accomplice Sih Kwei Sung was arrested on the 18.4.39.

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"B"
ootoo Road
16.4.40.

4/5.

by B'well Station, detectives working in co-operation with French Police, handed over later to B'well Station and during the course of enquiries admitted being concerned together with LAU SAN () (1st accused). Sih Kwei Sung committed suicide at 5.45 a.m. 29.4.39. in B'well Station cells, (Vide Diary 4 Sheet 1. Misc. 209/39 B'well).

It is believed by detectives that Lieu Ong Foh has since succumbed to his wounds although this has not yet been confirmed, but enquiries will be made to clarify this point.

During September 1939, shortly after this crime was committed, this organisation was disbanded, Lee Tiao Sung leaving Shanghai, but was later re-organised by a female named Chang Ching Loo (沈勤露), believed to be acting on the instructions of the Madam Chiang Kai Shek, with Chang Ching Loo as Commander-in-chief, the 1st accused rejoined the organisation.

Att. Murder of
Zau Sih Chuen,
F.I.R. 2511/38 (C)

The 1st accused further admitted that at about 4 pm or 5 p.m. during October 1938, date forgotten (17.10.38) on Hanking Road near Henan Road, he together with Sih Kwei Sung (deceased) and Sung Yung Foo (孫國周), not arrested, attempted to assassinate Zau Sih Chuen (邵世華) Director - General Consolidated Tax Bureau, 230 Kiukiang Road, by shooting at him with pistols whilst he was

"B"

Misc. 122/40.

Doonoo Road.

16.4.40.

4/6.

riding in a M/car. The 1st accused states that he together with Sih Kwei Tung stood outside a piece goods shop Liao Kuh Fook (利姑福) silk store, on the south side of Nanking Road, a short distance east of Honan Road whilst Soong Vung Foo stood on the opposite side of the road. At this time, the west bound vehicular traffic on Nanking Road was very dense and was proceeding when Si Kwei Tung who knew the car drew his pistol saying this is the car and opened fire at same, following which the 1st accused opened fire, meanwhile Soong Vung Foo crossed the road and also opened fire. The M/car speeded up and turned south into Honan Road then the 1st accused left the scene walking west along Nanking Road turning south on Yu Ya Ching Road, returned to the Kuo Tai Lodging House, Rue Palikao and handed his pistol to Tung Voong Kiang and reported the shooting to him. Shortly afterwards Sih Kwei Tung and Sung Vung Foo arrived at the Kuo Tai Lodging House, the latter reporting that he had discarded his pistol in a silk and piece goods shop. This corroborates the initial report vide Diary 1, Sheet 6, F.I.R. 2511/38 (Central) when a mauser pistol was found in the Liao Kuh Fook Silk Store, 257 Nanking Road.

Murder of D.S.I.
Kung Zou Pao,
B.C.F.B. O.O.L.

The 1st accused admits that at about 7 a.m. date forgotten, at the entrance of Jing Kong Li, off Connaught Road, O.O.L. he together with Sih Kwei Tung (利姑福) Soong

Misc. 122/40.

"B"
Pootoo Road.
16.4.40.

4/7.

Vung Foo (黃福) Deu Mau Deu (陳木頭) and three others names unknown shot and murdered one named Kung Zeu Pao (顧子寶) Detective Sub-Inspector, C.O.P.D.B. The accused and his seven accomplices were all armed with mauser pistols which were handed to them in Tai Ping Li, off Jessfield Road by Chang Ching Loo and after the assassination the 1st accused and his six accomplices returned to the Tai Ping Li and handed the pistols back to Chang Ching Loo.

Murder of Sze Siau
Hai Ts, C.O.L.
Misc. 107/40 P.R.

The 1st accused further states that during March 1940, he received information from the 3rd accused Tseu Hoong Loong (周鴻龍) to the effect that one named Ching Yuen (施進元) alias Sze Siau Hai Ts (施少海) was giving information to the Intelligence Service of the Japanese Military Authorities, therefore, the 1st accused instructed the 3rd accused to assassinate him. The third accused then went to Quinsan and met four other members of the organisation namely Tsu Ling Hai (朱林海), Siau Tuh Piau (蕭德標), Siau Zang Tseng (蕭長珍), and Zung Kyung Haiang (陳金香), whose photographs are now in the possession of the detectives at Pootoo Road Station, with whom he returned to Shanghai with two mauser pistols which they later used at 5 p.m. 26.3.40. to murder Sze Siau Hai Ts. in Yah S Loong, off Ferry Road, C.O.L., at 5 a.m. as reported in Misc. 107/40 P.R. (attached).

"B"

Misc. 122/40.

Pootoo Road.
16.4.40.

4/8.

After the assassination the four abovenamed persons returned to Quinsan, the 3rd accused reporting to the 1st accused that his orders had been executed. The 1st accused states that as no funds were forthcoming from the Chunking Government he between December 1939 and March 1940 instructed Lieu Tuh Yoong (劉德芳) 2nd accused to write letters to the following business firms requesting monetary assistance.

- (1) Tsung Tsong (莊宗) Dyeing Works, 841 Ferry Road, from which \$65.00 was received.
- (2) Yoong Foong (馮芳) Dyeing and Weaving Factory Singapore Road, O.O.L. from which was received \$100.00.
- (3) Zau Sing (曹新) Cotton Mill, 420 Mapai Road, Attempted Extortion of \$3000.00.

Brief details of the three above cases are contained in the 1st accused's statement.

Questioned the 2nd, 3rd and 5th accused admit their complicity in the cases in which they are implicated by the 1st accused in his statement.

During the course of interrogation, the 1st and 3rd accused were very unwilling to answer questions and it is believed that further interrogation will result in other cases coming to light when checked with various files.

It should be mentioned that the 3rd accused, Teon Hoong Loong, is one of the persons arrested on the 29.12.

Misc. 122/40.

"B"
Pootoo Rd.
16.4.40.

4/9.

38 in Chinese territory by Sinza detectives assisted by the Japanese Authorities and handed over to Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters, 94 Jessfield Road, from where he was later released, vide Misc. 621/38 (Sinza).

Neither of the two above cases in the International Settlement have been reconstructed nor has witnesses been called for identification purposes, furthermore, the six accused have not appeared before the S.S.D. Court.

Statements have been taken from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th accused, copies of translations attached.

Enquiries proceeding.

M. Miller, S.I.
Sen. Det, 1/6.

S. Craig
D.S. 325.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

Copy to Spl. Br.

Zee Yue Fong alias Wong Tsung Ming 1st accused
Yiencheng, Kompo.

C.D.S. 47 and C.D.C. 266.

Footoo Rd Htn

15.4.40.

Clerk Phen Kya Ze.

My name is Zee Yue Fong (卓遠風) Alias Wong Tsung Ming (王鍾明). I am 29 years old, born on Nov. 15, 1911, in the Zee Kya Tsauung Village, Western suburb of Yiencheng, Kompo. My father was a farmer, named Zee Tse Chuan (卓德順) and my mother named Zee Hau Sz (卓漢石). My father died when I was three years old. I have three elder brothers, named Zee Hen Kan (卓恒鑑), Zee Heng Tsoung (卓恆祥) and Zee Heng Hung (卓恆洪) respectively. I studied under a private tutor about one year and two months. I accompanied my mother to Shanghai when I was 14 years old and resided with my second elder brother on Chung San Road, Chapel. My second elder brother introduced me to work at the Far Easter Lumber Company, Chung San Road, as a coolie and after one year's service, I was promoted to foreman. I was employed by the above concern until I was 22 years old, when I was selected to undergo military training in the "Chung Tsung Camp", at Hwa Tsau Village (華曹瑞). Having undergone the training for a period of three months, I returned home and became unemployed.

On January 16, 1934 through the introduction of one named Sung Voong Kiang (孫鳳岡), with whom I was formerly employed as a coolie in the Far Easter Lumber Co., I joined the "Chung Nyi Labour Union", and later I was nominated by the members of the union to be a representative of the labourers. In 1936, I married to a female named Zee Wong Sz (卓王石). On the outbreaking of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, the above named union was abolished. I removed my home to a house in the Tai Ping Li, off Jessfield Road, where I resided with my mother

Sheet 2.

and wife. In January, Sung Voong Kiang introduced me and I joined the "Traitors Elimination Army" of which one named Lee Tsao Sung () was the leader. He was Sung Voong Kiang's teacher. In 1939, I removed my home to No. 489 Rue Lafayette, French Concession.

In January, 1938, by orders of the Chinese National Government, one named Lee Tsao Sung organized the so-called "Traitors Assassination Army" in Shanghai, I was then residing together with one named Sung Voong Kiang in a house at Brennan Piece, O.O.I. and the latter introduced me to join the corps. I was attached to the 4th group, which consisted of five members, namely Sung Voong Kiang, Sih Kwei Sung (), Soong Vang Foo (), Dou Mau Dou () and myself, with Lee Tsao Sung as the group commander. I received \$25.00 per month as my wages. We usually met together at Kuo Tai Lodging House, Rue Palikao, or the Dah Hoo Hotel, Avenue Edward VII. F.C.

Murder of Salt
Gabelle Officers
Lieu Kyi Hung &
Lieu Hung Foh.

In June, 1938, we received the first order from Commander Lee Tsao Sung, who instructed us to assassinate three Chinese officers attached to the Salt Gabelle, namely Lieu Kyi An (), Superintendent of the Gabelle, Lieu Ong Foh () Head of the 1st department, and one other name unknown, Head of the 3rd department.

About one month ago prior to the assassination, Sung Voong Kiang led Sih Kwei Sung and me to Sinza Road near Ferry Road, where outside the entrance to the Salt Gabelle, he pointed out the three intended victims to us, as Sih Kwei Sung

Sheet 3.

and I were specially selected to assassinate them. We were also informed by Lee Tsau Sung that these three officers usually visited the "Pao Kyien Association" (Health Protection Association) on Bubbling Well Road west of Chengtu Road. Enquiries were made by us and the above information was confirmed. Having ascertained the particulars of the victim's movements, we then decided to carry out the work on a certain day in August. On that day, Lee Tsau Sung met us at the Kuo Tai lodging house, Rue Dalikao, P.C. where he gave each of us a mauser pistol. At about 12 noon Sih Kwei Sung and I left the above lodging house and proceeded to the vicinity of the Pao Kyien Association, Bubbling Well Road, where we waited outside the entrance. I was then wearing a black silk long gown and Sih Kwei Sung also wore a long gown. We concealed our weapons under our garments. At about 3 p.m. the three salt Gabelle officers walked out of the institution and proceeded east along Bubbling Well Road and entered a motor car ranked on the south side of Bubbling Well Road, a short distance west of Chengtu Road, two sitting on the rear seat and one on the front seat. Before the chauffeur could start the machine, I inserted my mauser pistol into the side window of the car and opened fire. I fired three shots. When Sih Kwei Sung fired, the bullet was jammed in the breech of the mauser pistol. Having successfully carried out the assassination, we made our escape by running west along Bubbling Well Road and turning South into Love Lane, where we took shelter in a school. I discarded my long gown and weapon in the school.

Sheet 4.

classroom and Sih Kwei Sung did the same. We did this because we were ordered to do so by our superiors as the subsequent discovery of these weapons, which bore the characters of the "C.O.D. 'B. Nantao" would prove that they had been used to kill traitors. We then left the school by the front door and returned to the Kuo Tai Lodging House and reported to Sung Voong Kiang. About two weeks later, I received a monetary reward of \$100.00. from Sung Voong Kiang.

In September 1938, a joint proclamation was made by the S.M. Council and the Municipalite Francaise to the effect that the peace and order of the Settlement and Concession should be strictly maintained and those who were active in Political and harmful to the said Settlement and Concession would be severely dealt with. Therefore, in fear of his activities being detected by the above authorities, Lee Tsau Sung retired and left Shanghai. A female Chinese named Chang Ching Loo (湯勤露) took his place. This female is stated to be well known in the Political circle and acquainted with Miss Soong Mei Ling (宋美齡), the wife of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. It is also stated that acting on the instructions of Miss Soong Mei Ling, Chang Ching Loo organized the so-called "Chinese Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army", with herself as the Commander-in-chief. Sung Voong Kiang, Sih Kwei Sung and Dau Mau Dau were appointed to be captains of Special Service Squads. I joined the Army through the introduction of one named Zee Voong Ming (張鳳鳴) who is a friend of Sung Voong Kiang, but not a member of the corps.

The Chinese National Government supported the army with funds. which, however, were insufficient, therefore we had to raise funds when needed. All of the members received a flat rate of wages at \$30.00 per month. I was a sub-officer of my group

Attempted
Murder of
Zau Shih Chuen

In October, 1938, Chang Ching Loo gave orders that one named Zau Shih Chuen (朱世權), Superintendent of the Consolidated Tax Bureau in Shanghai, be assassinated as he was denounced to be a traitor. She appointed Sih Kwei Sung, Soong Vung Foo and myself to carry out the assassination. At 10 a.m. on a certain date in October 1938, Sung Voong King visited my home at Tsopang Road near Shanhaikwan Road, when he gave me two pistols with four magazines containing 24 rounds of ammunition and one mauser with two magazines containing 20 rounds of ammunition. Shortly afterwards, Sih kwei Sung and Soong Vung Foo also came to my home as per previously arranged.

I gave Soong Vung Foo the mauser and two magazines of ammunition, Sih Kwei Sung a pistol and two magazines of ammunition while I kept the remaining pistol and 2 magazines of ammunition. At about 1 p.m. on that day, we three proceeded to Nanking Road near Honan Road to await the arrival of our intended victim, I was then wearing a suit of dark blue serge Chung San uniform and concealed my pistol under my jacket. Sih Kwei Sung and I took a position on the south side of Nanking Road outside a silk and piece goods shop, while Soong Vung Foo stood on the north side of Nanking Road. At about 5 p.m. we saw Zau Shih Chuen's motor car coming from west along Nanking Road, closely behind was another motor car, in which

Sheet 6.

there were Zau Sih Chuen's body-guards. We ran forward a few yards and opened fire. Zau Sih Chuen's car was immediately swerved and turned south into Honan Road and then driven at full speed. I fired two shots, after which I proceeded to Kuo Tai lodging house, Rue Malakao, F.O. where I met Sung Voong Kiang and handed my pistol back to him. Shortly afterwards Sih Kwei Sung and Soong Vung Foo arrived. Soong Vung Foo had discarded his mauser pistol in a silk and piece goods shop when making his escape through the side door of that shop.

Murder of
S.O.S.B.
D.S.I. Kung
Zeu Pao.

At the end of January, 1939, Chang Ching Loo gave a second order to Sung Voong Kiang that a Detective Sub-inspector attached to the S.O.S.B. named Kung Zeu Pao be assassinated and Sung Voong Kiang in turn appointed me, Sih Kwei Sung Soong Vung Foo, Dou Mau Dou and three others who were unknown to me to carry out the work. On the day previous to the assassination, Chang Ching Loo arranged that she would meet us in a country house in Tai Ping Li, off Jessfield Road at 6 o'clock the next morning. We, seven persons, arrived at the above address as instructed. Chang Ching Loo disguised herself as a beggar woman and concealed 2 mauser pistols under rags in a basket, thus transporting the weapons amongst us. We then proceeded to Sing Kong Li, off Connaught Road near Jessfield Village, C.O.L. where we took positions in the vicinity of Kung Zeu Pao's Home. At about 7 a.m. Kung Zeu Pao was seen to leave ~~the~~ the entrance to Sing Kong Li, with two bodyguards in front of him and two behind. We immediately opened fire. I fired two shots. After successfully carrying out the

assassination, we returned to the country house in Tai Ping Li, off Jessfield Road, where we handed our weapons back to Chang Ching Loo.

In July 1939, due to the facts that there were no financial support forthcoming from the Chinese National Government and that the Japanese were making every possible effort to arrest Chang Ching Loo and Sung Voong Kiang, the "Chinese Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Army" disbanded and Chang Ching Loo and Sung Voong Kiang surrendered themselves to the Wang Ching Wei Party. I also retired and escaped to the country in Kompo, where I stayed until August 1939. I then returned to Shanghai and joined a newly established "Chinese Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army" which were organized by one named Yang Hung Yee (楊恒義) who is the commander. I was appointed to be a group officer. There were 14 members under me, namely

- (1) Tsau Hoong Loong (周恒松) alias Tsau Mo Bi (周慕比) 47, Kompo. (arrested).
- (2) Zung Kyung Hsiang (鍾景香), 23, Pooning, Kompo.
- (3) Wei Tai Te (韋泰泰), 35, Pooning, Kompo.
- (4) Tsang Ying Pau (鄧英保), 41, Kompo.
- (5) Hsu Sang Poo (許世保), 40, Kompo.
- (6) Siau Zang Tseng (蕭長生), 30, Kompo.
- (7) Kuo Tsoh Lai (郭子來), 34, Kompo.
- (8) Lee Zang Lien (李長連), 34, Kompo.
- (9) Siau Tuh Siau (蕭德修), 30, Kompo.
- (10) Tsau Ling Hui (朱林輝), 32, Kompo.
- (11) Woo Nyoh Kwei (吳玉輝), 36, Kompo.
- (12) Kwok Sien Sai (郭素山), 24, Kompo.
- (13) Wong Nyoh Woo (王玉和), 30, Guinghwa.
- (14) Lien Koong Ying (劉公銘), 35, Kompo.

Apart from these members, there were a clerk and several orderlies attached to my group. Each member received \$30.00 per month as his wages. But, we still had financial difficu-

Sheet 8.

ities as we could not obtain regular support from the Chinese National Government, therefore we had to raise funds by ourselves. In order to support the members of my group I sometimes pawned my own clothing and sometimes despatched letters to various mill and factories soliciting monetary assistance.

Extortions
from mills.

In December 1939, I instructed Lieu Tuh Yoong (李德勇) (the 2nd accused), to write a letter addressed to the Tsung Tsong (蔣宗) Dyeing Works, Ferry Road, demanding the management to contribute some money to support our corps. Lieu Tuh Yoong is the clerk attached to my group. The letter was delivered by an orderly of my group named Teang Bai Yih (蔣白一) (the 3rd accused),. As a result of negotiations made by me with the Tsung Tsong Dyeing Factory, a sum of \$65.00 was obtained.

In March 1940, I instructed Lieu Tun Yoong to write another letter addressed to the Yoong Poong Dyeing and Weaving Factory, Singapore Road demanding monetary assistance. I went to the factory to make negotiations and as the result, the management paid me \$100.00.

The money thus obtained was used by me to pay my members, for which I had receipts.

Murder of Sze
Siau Hsi Ts
in Yah S Loong
O.O.L.

In March 1940, a member of my group named Tsu Hoong Loong (周鴻龍) alias Tsu Mo Bi (周木皮), (3rd accused) reported to me that one named Ching Yuen (程元) alias Sze Siau Hsi Ts (謝少喜) was employed by the Japanese to act as an informer to furnish information regarding Anti-Japanese

Sheet 9.

activities and that he was residing in Yah S Loong, off Ferry Road, O.O.C. I then made enquiries of my own accord and eventually confirmed the above information. I appointed Tau Hoong Loong to undertake the work of assassinating Oze Hiau Hui Ts. He then proceeded to Quinsan, where he arranged with four other members of the group, namely Tau Ling Hui, Hiau Tuh Pui, Hiau Zang Tseng and Lung Kyang and together with them brought two mausers to Shanghai, with which they shot Oze Hiau Hui Ts dead in Yah S Loong. After the assassination, the last mentioned four persons returned to Quinsan with the two mausers and Tau Hoong Loong reported to me that they had executed my order.

This is my true statement.

H. C. Chellie
12/5/42

Signed and thumb printed.

Zee Yue Fong.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Lien Tuh Young (2nd accused)
 native of Komoo taken by me C.D.C. 47 and C.D.C. 266.
 at 200 No. 15-4-40. and interpreted by Clerk Chen Kyr Sze.

My name is Lien Tuh Young, age 20, native of Komoo, single, unemployed, residing with my parents at No. 360 Rue de Marche, French Concession, where my father conducted a business as public rickshaws sub-lessee.

I was born in Shanghai in the year of 1920. Between 9 and 13 years of age, I studied under a private tutor. In 1933, I studied at the Tenzing Primary School, situated on San Tsing Road. After graduation from that school, I studied at the Great China Middle School on Yuga Road and later at the New Asia Middle School on North Szechuen Road.

At the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities 1937, I stayed at home and assisted my father in sub-letting public rickshaws. In September 1939 a rickshaw coolie named Zee Hing Tsong (李興), who usually hired rickshaws from my father, introduced me to his younger brother named Zee Yue Fong (李月), who is a group officer of the "Anti-Japanese & Traitors Elimination Iron-Blood Army." I latter joined the above mentioned Army and was appointed as a clerk in the army and received \$30.00 per month as my wages.

In December 1939, Zee Yue Fong told me that we were short of money to support the Army as we could not obtain regular support from the Chinese National Government. He instructed me to write a letter to the Tsung Tsong (李) Dyeing Works, Ferry Road, demanding the management of the concern to render us financial assistance. I did as instructed, and the letter was despatched by post. But, no reply was received, therefore, Zee Yue Fong instructed

(2)
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of
native of taken by me.....
at on the and interpreted by.....

Me to write a second letter which was delivered by Tsang Si Yin (), the 5th accused, to the factory. After Tsang Si Yin delivered the second letter, Zee Yue Fong proceeded to the above mentioned factory and negotiated with the management. As a result, he obtained \$81.00 from the concern.

In March 1940, Zee Yue Fong instructed me to write a letter to the Young Fong () Dyeing & Dressing Factory, Singapore Road demanding monetary assistance. Following negotiations made by Zee Yue Fong with the above factory, \$100.00 was contributed to support our army.

The money obtained from the two above mentioned factories was used to pay the members of the army their wages. I received altogether \$20.00 on four different occasions.

On 3-3-40, Zee Yue Fong instructed me to write another letter to the Zan Sing () Cotton Mill, Mapai Road demanding monetary assistance. Later Zee Yue Fong communicated with factory by telephone. He also visited the factory to make negotiations. At about 5 a.m. 11-4-40, I was arrested.

Lieu Tuh Young.

(Thumb printed and cross marked).

[Handwritten signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of **Tsu Hoong Loong (3rd accused).**
native of **Kompo** taken by me **C.D.S. 47** and **C.D.C. 266.**
at **Pootoo Rd. Stn.** on the **15-4-40.** and interpreted by **Clerk Faen Kya Sze.**

My name is Tsu Hoong Loong, age 47, native of Yiencheng, Kompo, married, unemployed, residing at a straw hut off Brennan Road, O.O.L.

I was born in Yiencheng Hsien, Kompo, in the year of 1893. My father Tsu Nau Sung (B. 1893) was a rice dealer, who died when I was 20 years old. I assisted my father in his rice business when I was 13 years old. Since my father's death, I was employed as an assistant in a duck and chickens hong in Yiencheng.

I came to Shanghai when I was 25 years old and was then employed as a boatman on Soochow Creek. When I was 44 years old, I pulled public rickshas. At the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, I joined the National Army and was enlisted in the 4th Regiment, 52nd Brigade, 88th Division. After the National Army retreated from Shanghai, I became a hawker selling vegetables in Zou Ka Doo Village, O.O.L.

In November 1939, I met Zee Yue Fong (the 1st accused) in Zou Ka Doo Village, O.O.L., when he advised me to join the Chinese Youth Anti-Japanese & Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army, of which he is the commander. I agreed to join the army and he appointed me to be the head officer of the 3rd group. I have 13 men under me, who were usually active in Liuho and Quinsan. We have 7 rifles and 2 mausers. Sometimes we fought with a small number of Japanese soldiers in Liuho and sometimes we carried out the work of assassinating Chinese traitors. Each member of my group received \$30.00 per month as wages from Zee Yue Fong.

(2)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of
native of taken by me
at on the and interpreted by

In March 1943, I reported to Lee Yie Fong that one named S. Sheng Yuen alias S. Siau Hai Tsu residing at Yan S. Loong, was employed by the Japanese Military authorities as an informer, who usually supplied information regarding the anti-Japanese activities to the Japanese. Lee Yie Fong, after making enquiries of him, was decided to let me go to Yan S. Loong to assassinate S. Siau Hai Tsu.

On receipt of the above instructions, I proceeded to Shanghai and arranged four of my men, namely, Tsu Ling Hai (朱林海), Siau Tuh Sien (蕭德仙), Siau Sang Tseng (蕭生堂) and Wang Ching Hsiang (王清香), who accompanied me to Shanghai, bringing with them two mausers and two magazines of ammunition. At first, Tsu Ling Hai concealed the weapons on his person on the way to Shanghai. Arriving at Yang Kya Jau Village, Tsu Ling Hai bought two baskets of vegetables amongst which concealed the weapons and ammunition. We then entered the Settlement via the Cheng Hoo Bridge, at about 10 o'clock in the morning. I waited in the North Lung Hwa Li, off Hart Road, while they, four, proceeded to Yan S. Loong to carry out the assassination. Tsu Ling Hai and Wang Ching Hsiang each carried one mauser and magazine of ammunition. At about 5 p.m. they returned and reported to me that they had completed the work of shooting S. Siau Hai Tsu to death. They described the assassination as follows:-

S. Siau Hai Tsu was sitting in a small tea-shop, when Siau Tuh Sien and Siau Sang Tseng pulled him out. Tsu Ling Hai fired two shots at the back of his head.

(3).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of
native of taken by me
at on the and interpreted by

after carrying out the assassination, they returned to
Guinsan and taking the mausers with them, being transported
by the same method of concealing them underneath vegetables
in baskets. I then proceeded to the home of Lee Yee Hong at
No. 489 Rue Breton de Montmorand, and reported to him what
had happened.

Ten Hong Loong.

(Thumb printed and cross marked).

Handwritten signature

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of **Tsang Sai Yih (5th accused)**,
native of **Yiencheng, Kompo**, taken by me **C.D.S. 47 and C.D.C. 266**,
at **Pootoo Rd. Stn.** on the **15-4-40**, and interpreted by **Clerk Chen Kya Sze**.

My name is Tsang Sai Yih, age 21, native of Yiencheng, Kompo, single, unemployed, residing at No. 56 Sing Sing Li, off Jessfield Road, O.S.L.

I was born in Shanghai on Feb. 16, 1919. My father Tsang Kiang Fu (張江福), who was employed as a foreman by the Tea Jute Factory, died in 1934. My elder brother Tsang Kung Myien (張公堯) is employed as a coolie by the P.W.D. of the S.M.C. and my younger brother Tsang Kung Hai is unemployed.

When I was 10 years old, I studied at the Zren School, Lungwa. Three years later, I was employed as an apprentice by a shoemaker.

In 1939, I joined a guerilla unit at Maoho and later through the introduction of one named Tsu Hong Loong (蘇鴻龍), 3rd accused, I joined the "Chinese Youth Anti-Japanese & Traitors Elimination Iron-Blood Army" in December 1939, of which one named Zee Yue Fong (翟月豐), the 1st accused is the commander. I received \$30.00 per month as my wages, which was paid to me by Zee Yue Fong.

On December 15, 1939, Zee Yue Fong instructed me to deliver a letter to the Tsung Tsaoong Dyeing & Weaving Factory, Ferry Road, for the purpose of soliciting monetary assistance from the said concern, because we were short of money to support the army and we could not obtain regular support from the Chinese National Government. Owing to shortage of money, Zee Yue Fong sometimes pawned his own clothing to support us. As he had no more clothing to pawn, therefore

(2)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

he wrote letters to mills to solicit help. I often went to
Luhb and Guin-shan, where I and other members of a guerilla
unit often fought with a small number of Japanese soldiers.
On 11-4-40, I came to Mr. Tsu for a purpose
of seeing him. Mr. Tsu told me that he had Wei Gou Ling,
head of the radio, who was a traitor and that he should be
assassinated by me. I went to Wei Gou Ling's home but Tsu
was absent. On the night of 12-4-40, at about 8 a.m. when
I visited Lee Yac Fong's home to look for Lee Hoong Loong,
I was arrested.

Then, Mr. Yih.

(This portion is cross checked).

M. K. H. H. H.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc. 127/40.

Division.
Pootoo Road, Police Station.
12.4.40.

Diary Number: S/1.

Name of Offender:

Time at which
investigation began
and continued each day

Place
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

As a result of observation kept at 489 Rue Brenier de Montbrand, C.D.C. 145 at 9.20 a.m. 12.4.40. arrested one male Chinese, handcuffed termed the 5th accused, his particulars are as follows:

(5) Teang Sai Yih (), 21, Kompo, W/unemployed, residing 56 King Sun, Li, Jeeffield Road, C.D.C.

At 4.50 p.m. 12.4.40. a further telephone message was received from C.D.C. 145 posted at 489 Rue Brenier de Montbrand, reporting that he had arrested a male Chinese who visited the above premises, he will hereafter be termed the 6th accused, his particulars are as follows:

(6) Teang Wao Tong (), 22, Chinkiang, W/tailor, residing 56 Rue du Marche.

Both the 5th and 6th accused have been detained for interrogation, the result of which will be the subject of a further report.

All persons arrested in connection with this file were finger printed which reveals that the 1st accused has three previous convictions, two counts for burglary and one for larceny. The 1st and 2nd accused were arrested together on suspicion of being connected in armed robbery and burglary by Central Station. The 3rd accused was arrested by Sinze Station on suspicion of being concerned in robbery and handed over to the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc. 122/40.

"B" Division.
Pootoo Road Police Station.
1.4.40.

Date Number: 1/2.

Nature of Offence:

Time at which
the offence began
and concluded each day

Place
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION

Japanese Gendarmerie on the 19.10.38. Vide Misc. 601/38
(Ginza) and is also wanted in connection with Misc. 297/
39 Golden Road, Armed Robbery and Attempted Murder.

In view of the fact that the 3rd and 4th accused
were arrested at 489 Rue Brenier De Montmorand, it was
decided advisable to detain the 1st accused's wife until
such time as it is thought that there is no possibility
of effecting further arrests.

Enquiries proceeding.

Gen. det. i/c.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc. 122/40.

Division.
Post Office Police Station
11.4.40.

Date	Number	Nature of Offence	Place visited in course of investigation each day	Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION

At 3.35 a.m. 11.4.40. a telephone message was received from T. T. T. 145 posted at No. 489 Rue Brenier de Montmorency, to the effect that he had arrested a male Chinese who had visited the above address.

T. T. T. 47 and the undersigned immediately proceeded to the above address and took the arrested man into custody, hereinafter termed the 3rd accused, his particulars are as follows:

(3) Tei Hoong Loon (李鴻龍), 47, Kombo, M/Unemployed, residing at a straw hut on Bremen Road, S.O.S.

The 3rd accused was taken to Loh Ka Wei Station and after his particulars had been taken he was handed over to the custody of the S.V.T.

At 8 a.m. 11.4.40. a further telephone message was received from the same address reporting the arrest of a male Chinese, hereinafter termed the 4th accused, his particulars are as follows:

(4) Tei Jih Hyuin (李吉輝), 34, Kombo, M/Ricsha coolie, residing at a straw hut on Jessfield Road, O.O.L.

Both the 3rd and 4th accused have been detained for interrogation and a detailed report will be submitted later.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc. 122/40.

"B" Division.
Pootoo Road. Police Station.
 11.4.40 19

Diary Number: 1.

Name of Officer:

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

Place visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Arrest of members of the Young Men's Anti-Japanese and Traitors Corps.

At 11 a.m. 6.4.40. Mr. Yang Young Young (楊 永 英), Manager of the Zou Sing (邹 星) Cotton Mill, No. 420 Muihai Road, brought a letter to the station stating that same had been delivered to the mail office by a male Chinese who stated verbally that he wanted \$3,000.00. The letter requested financial assistance to support members of "The Young Men's Anti-Japanese and Traitors Corps". (Translation of letter attached).

On three occasions tel phone messages were received at the above mill asking when they intended to pay the money requested and failing to get an answer in the affirmative the male Chinese who delivered the letter visited the mill on three occasions from the date of delivery of the letter and on each occasion verbally renewed the request for financial assistance but this was refused by the management. Whereupon, the male Chinese informed the manager that he was a member of a very strong organisation and quoted an assassination which occurred in 1933 when Yao, O.O.L. telling the manager to be careful and consider the matter, otherwise the same may happen to him.

At 11.30 a.m. 10.4.40. a telephone message was received from the Zou Sing Cotton Mill, No. 420 Muihai Road

*C.D. 2. 5th.
 We will have
 to go down there
 early*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

Date

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc. 1 2/40.

Division.
Motorcycle Police Station

Diary Number:

1/2

Name of Offender:

Time at which investigation began and concluded each day

Place visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting that at 9 a.m. on 2.2.40, a Chinese man arrived at the station to collect his money as requested in the letter delivered last evening, and was informed to return at 5 p.m. as the money would be delivered.

A party of detectives consisting of Nos. 47, 141, 142, 143, 144 and 317 were posted at strategic points at the Lau Sing Cotton Mill on 2.2.40. A male Chinese representing himself to be a member of the Anti-Japanese and Traitors Corps, entered the mill office requesting to see the manager when he was arrested by detectives, his particulars are as follows:

Song Teung Ming (王德明), alias Lee Kuei Song (李桂松), 28, single, H/unemployed, residing No. 489 Rue Brenier de Montmorand, 20.

henceforth termed the accused.

Questioned at the station, the accused admitted that he was a member of a group of fourteen members of "The Young Men's Anti-Japanese and Traitors Corps" and that he was responsible for delivering the letter requesting money at the Lau Sing Cotton Mill and also that his organization was in possession of pistols and were responsible for the assassination of several traitors.

At 7.30 a.m. 10.2.40. led by the accused, detectives with the assistance of the French officer visited the accused's home at No. 489 Rue Brenier de

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:

1140, 12, 1940.

"B"

Division.

2208 12, 1940, Police Station.

19

Diary Number:

1/2.

Nature of Offence:

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day.

Place visited in course of investigation each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Montmorani and seized the following articles:

1. One chop (Young Men's Anti-Japanese and Traitors Corps).
2. One chop (Commander of the Young Men's Anti-Japanese and Traitors Corps).
3. One chop (Yang Hing).
4. One chop (1938 Tsung Ping).
5. 15 Anti-Japanese copper badges.
6. 15 Anti-Japanese copper badges.
7. 18 cloth identification badges.
8. 15 stamps.
9. 15 stamps.
10. 15 stamps.
11. 15 stamps.
12. 15 stamps.
13. 15 stamps.
14. 15 stamps.
15. One copy of the constitution of the above organization.
16. One copy of the constitution of the above organization.
17. One copy of the constitution of the above organization.
18. One copy of the constitution of the above organization.

In addition to the above, the accused's wife (Mrs. Yang Hing) aged 39 months and niece aged 14 were taken into custody. It was thought that should any members of the organization visited the accused's home his wife would inform them of his arrest and C.D.C. 317 together with a French Concession C.D.C. were posted at the house to arrest any person who visited the premises.

Further interrogation, the accused stated that one named Liew Tuh Yoong () resided on Rue du Marche. At 6.30 a.m. 11.4.40. led by the 1st accused's niece detectives with assistance of the French police,

Translation

March 28, 1940.

The Chao Sing Cotton Mill.

Sirs,

We beg to remind you regarding the valuable services which we rendered during the war with the Japanese. At the outbreak of the hostilities on August 13, 1937, we were detailed by the Highest Commission on Military Affairs to defend Shanghai and we fought bitterly against the Japanese for a period of about three months, after which we were transferred to Tientsin to reinforce the Chinese Army there, but owing to the heavy and irresistible bombing by the Japanese, all our defensive works were destroyed and in order to avoid unnecessary sacrifice we were ordered to retreat.

In November 1937, the Chinese Army evacuated Nantao and we were disbanded, but organized into a guerilla unit with the objective of assassinating Chinese traitors, who were utilized by the Japanese to suppress our countrymen, especially the law abiding merchants. For the purpose of saving our people from the hands of the traitors and the Japanese, we are undertaking the work of clearing them out of the world.

Having learned that you are patriots, being loyal and faithful to our government, we therefore request you to render us financial assistance as we are short of funds to support our members.

We earnestly expect that you will not refuse our request.

Jointly Chopped,

Yang Heng Nyl, Commander of
3rd Division.

Wong Tsung Ming, Captain of the
Special Service Squad.

Headquarters of the Special Service Squads of the
Young Men's Anti-Japanese and Traitors Corps.